ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

HIGHLIGHTS

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation........1
Nonagricultural Jobs........................2-4
Hours and Earnings................5-6
Unemployment Compensation.........7
County Data.............8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets..........9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas......................10

- **The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Pennsylvania increased 0.5 of a percentage point to 4.6 percent in October.**
- **October's advance preliminary total of 5,156,200 nongricultural jobs was the highest on record.**
- **Weeks claimed were down sharply in September.**
- **Average weekly hours were up 0.2 of an hour in September.**
- **In September, ten of the fifteen major market areas maintained their full employment, with rates of 5.0 percent or less, for the third consecutive month.**
- **Sixty-seven counties maintained their single-digit unadjusted unemployment rates in September.**

ISSUED: NOVEMBER 1989

LABOR

MARKET

INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry **Bureau of Research and Statistics**

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 560-1978	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA: Warren County, NJ
John H. Ruehlman, Jr.	(717)826-2538 826-2418	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
James J. Mowad	(717)783-3294 783-3908	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 327-3532	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213 533-2207	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350 565-5324 565-5346	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 871-4765	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR OCTOBER 1989

Pennsylvania's October employment situation showed early signs of weakness arising from the nation's economic soft landing. A moderate employment loss pushed the statewide rate of unemployment up to 4.6 percent in October from 4.1 percent in September. The nationwide rate was unchanged in October at 5.3 percent.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show October's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,530,000, down from 5,572,000 in September. Although employment has drifted well below the all time high of 5,778,000 set in March of this year, it is still holding above 1988 levels. October's employment was 94,000 above the year-ago level and 111,000 above the level of two years ago.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

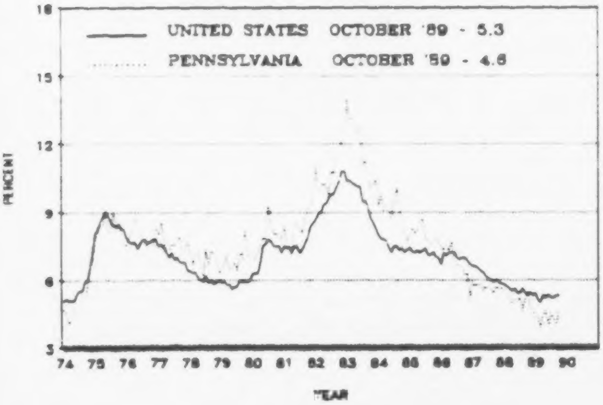


TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM SEPT. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM OCT. 1988
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,798	5,813	5,744	-15	54
Employment	5,530	5,572	5,436	-42	94
Unemployment	268	241	308	27	-40
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.6	4.1	5.4	0.5	-0.8
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,857	5,862	5,807	-5	50
Employment	5,598	5,625	5,514	-27	84
Unemployment	259	237	294	22	-35
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.4	4.0	5.1	0.4	-0.7

Unemployment, adjusted for seasonality, rose 27,000 to 268,000 in October. This pushed the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment up to 4.6 percent, at the high end of the range in which the rate has been fluctuating during 1989. This range includes a low of 3.9 percent in March and a high of 4.6 percent in May and October. Compared to a year ago, the October rate was down from 5.4 percent representing 40,000 fewer jobless workers. Compared with two years ago, the October rate was down from 5.7 percent representing 57,000 fewer jobless workers.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 4.6 percent unemployment rate in October ranked ninth, up from tenth in September. Only North Carolina at 3.2 percent and Massachusetts at 4.5 percent were lower. Eight states, including Pennsylvania, had unemployment rate increases over the month while rates fell in three.

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	OCT. 1989 AP/	SEPT. 1989 P/	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	NET CHANGE TO SEPT. 1989 FROM:	
					AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5156.2	5125.0	5099.5	5074.9	25.5	50.1
—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1047.1	1050.9	1055.5	1060.2	-4.6	-9.3
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	591.8	594.9	597.9	604.3	-3.0	-9.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.3	31.8	31.9	-0.5	-0.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.8	21.4	21.6	0.4	0.2
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.1	48.1	47.9	-1.0	-0.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		92.6	92.2	91.5	0.4	1.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.6	90.9	92.1	-1.3	-2.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		111.7	111.7	108.9	0.0	2.8
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		86.0	86.4	92.4	-0.4	-6.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		58.8	58.9	61.0	-0.1	-2.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		35.8	35.8	36.3	0.0	-0.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.2	20.7	20.7	-0.5	-0.5
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	455.3	456.0	457.6	455.9	-1.6	0.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		93.0	92.8	93.1	0.2	-0.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		30.9	30.9	31.0	0.0	-0.1
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		82.4	82.4	84.0	0.0	-1.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.8	42.4	42.0	-0.6	-0.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.3	84.8	83.3	-0.5	1.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.6	61.7	59.8	-0.1	1.8
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.6	10.7	10.6	-0.1	0.0
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		40.1	40.7	40.6	-0.6	-0.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.2	10.2	10.3	0.0	-0.1
—NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4104.8	4070.4	4029.2	4011.9	41.2	58.5
MINING	28.2	28.3	28.1	29.4	0.2	-1.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	257.0	258.1	261.9	249.8	-3.8	8.3
TRANSPORTATION	151.4	150.3	142.7	149.5	7.6	0.8
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103.1	103.5	90.7	104.7	12.8	-1.2
COMMUNICATIONS		49.1	35.5	50.0	13.6	-0.9
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.4	55.2	54.7	-0.8	-0.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	270.4	270.5	272.5	270.9	-2.0	-0.4
RETAIL TRADE	891.0	885.5	885.0	886.0	0.5	-0.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		129.0	128.6	125.3	0.4	3.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	296.6	298.0	300.7	293.7	-2.7	4.3
BANKING		88.8	89.9	86.9	-1.1	1.9
INSURANCE CARRIERS		86.2	86.1	85.1	0.1	1.1
SERVICES	1400.0	1387.8	1383.0	1345.6	4.8	42.2
BUSINESS SERVICES		250.0	250.0	235.0	0.0	15.0
HEALTH SERVICES		451.4	453.1	434.5	-1.7	16.9
–HOSPITALS		245.5	246.2	237.6	-0.7	7.9
LEGAL SERVICES		39.0	39.3	38.4	-0.3	0.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		144.8	124.7	145.9	20.1	-1.1
SOCIAL SERVICES		92.6	93.5	90.4	-0.9	2.2
OTHER SERVICES		410.0	422.4	401.4	-12.4	8.6
GOVERNMENT	706.7	688.4	664.6	682.3	23.8	6.1
FEDERAL		139.6	140.4	140.3	-0.8	-0.7
STATE		157.6	146.7	155.7	10.9	1.9
LOCAL		391.2	377.5	386.3	13.7	4.9
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	4.3	3.7	14.8	2.8	-11.1	0.9

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

OCTOBER NON-FARM JOB COUNT HIGHEST ON RECORD.

According to advance preliminary results from a survey of employer payrolls, Pennsylvania's total nonagricultural job level of 5,156,200 for October was the highest on record. This job count represented an increase of 31,200 jobs from September and 53,500 from this period last year.

All of the growth came from nonmanufacturing industries. The increases in services, government, and retail trade suggest that Pennsylvania's job picture remains relatively strong.

NON-FARM JOBS UP 25,500 IN SEPTEMBER

Pennsylvania's non-farm jobs total increased to 5,125,000, up 25,500 since August. This is the second-highest on record, surpassed only by the 5,140,200 recorded in June of this year.

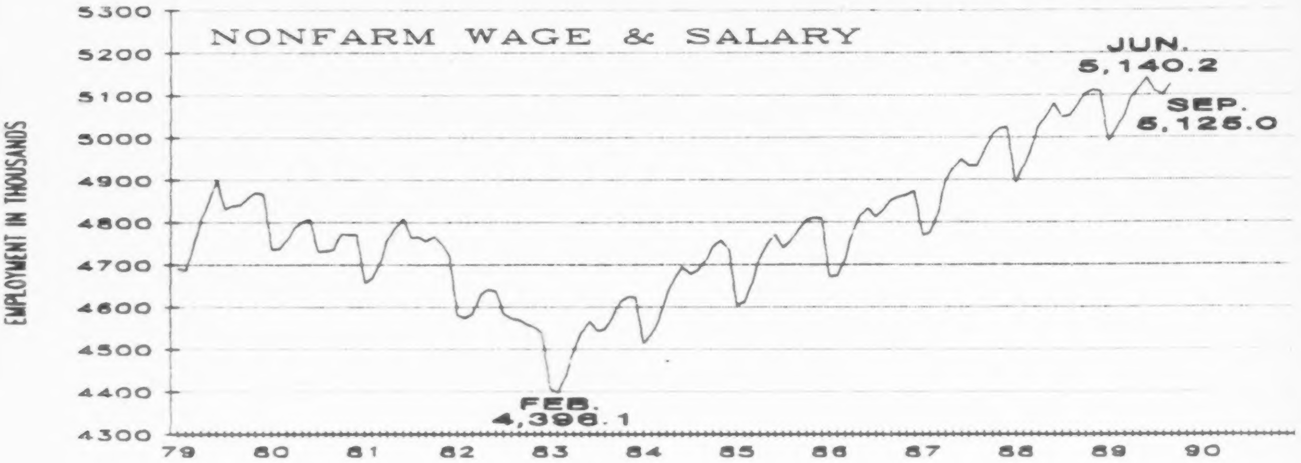
Manufacturing jobs declined 4,600 since August, mostly because of a loss of 3,000 jobs in the durable goods sector. The largest declines were in the stone, clay, and glass products (-1,000) and the fabricated metal products (-1,300) industry lines. Nondurable goods industries declined by 1,600.

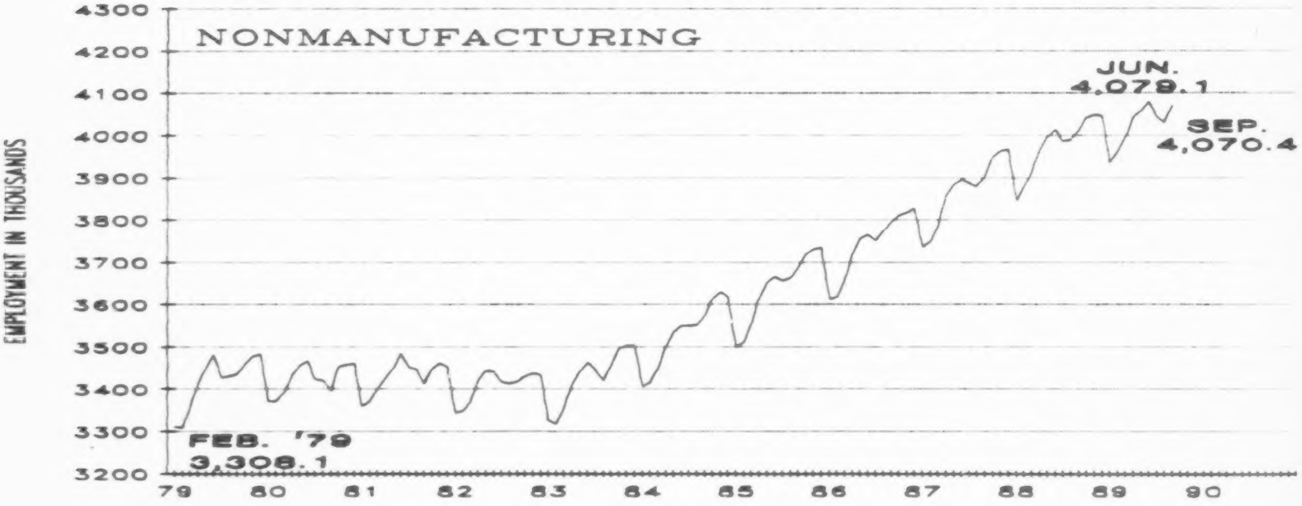
Nonmanufacturing jobs increased by 41,200, for a total of 4,070,400 – the second-highest level on record. The primary causes of this increase were the seasonal gains in government (up 23,800) because of schools re-opening and the expansion of 12,800 jobs in the public utilities industry line led by the return of communications workers following the settlement of a labor dispute.

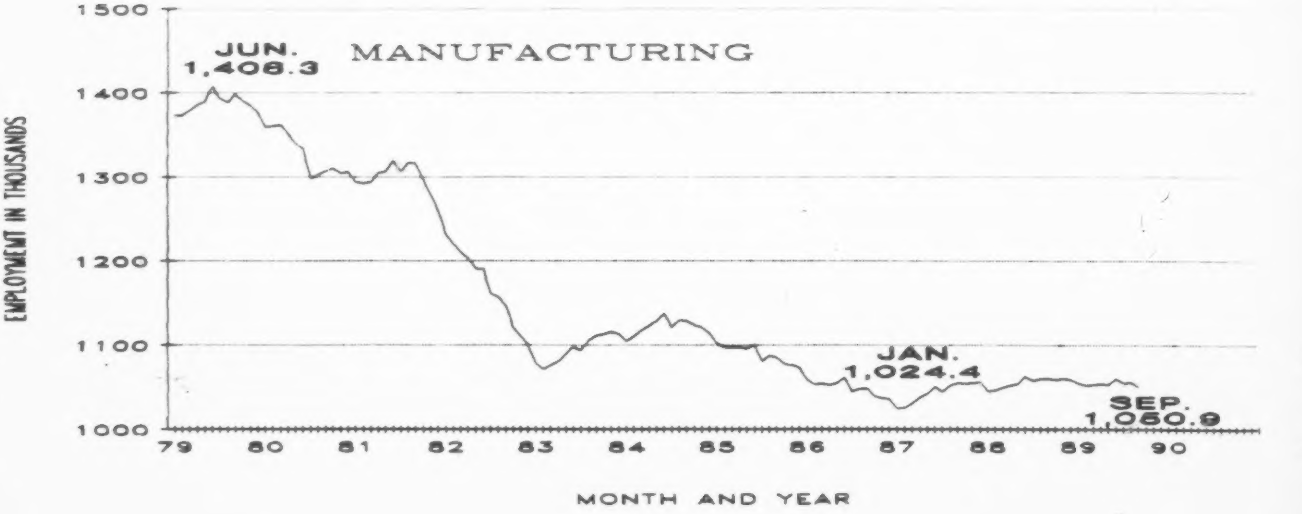
Services, with an accrual of 4,800 jobs brought about by the return of private educational services workers from summer vacations, reached a record-high total of 1,387,800 .

An increase of 500 jobs in retail trade was below normal expectations for this period.

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS SEPT. 1989 P/	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS SEPT. 1989 P/	AUG 1989	SEPT. 1988	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS SEPT. 1989 P/	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$433.46	$427.68	$429.32	40.7	40.5	41.4	$10.65	$10.56	$10.37
DURABLE GOODS	471.21	465.34	471.33	41.7	41.4	42.5	11.30	11.24	11.09
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	358.27	358.40	355.01	39.5	40.0	40.9	9.07	8.96	8.68
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	371.46	370.98	370.96	40.2	40.5	40.9	9.24	9.16	9.07
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	483.66	474.03	466.34	43.3	42.4	43.1	11.17	11.18	10.82
PRIMARY METALS	541.80	538.42	564.52	42.0	41.9	44.0	12.90	12.85	12.83
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	451.08	450.24	458.17	42.0	42.0	42.9	10.74	10.72	10.68
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	494.89	487.60	491.02	42.7	42.4	43.3	11.59	11.50	11.34
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	430.73	424.73	420.86	41.1	40.8	41.1	10.48	10.41	10.24
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMEN	544.77	529.10	554.70	42.1	40.7	43.0	12.94	13.00	12.90
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	433.13	437.38	434.51	39.7	40.2	41.5	10.91	10.88	10.47
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	422.53	404.29	406.58	39.6	39.1	39.9	10.67	10.34	10.19
NONDURABLE GOODS	384.94	379.64	374.66	39.4	39.3	39.9	9.77	9.66	9.39
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	436.31	431.14	423.54	41.2	41.1	41.2	10.59	10.49	10.28
TOBACCO PRODUCT	266.12	275.64	255.02	40.8	41.7	41.0	6.53	6.61	6.22
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	293.73	294.23	283.81	38.7	39.6	39.2	7.59	7.43	7.24
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	225.63	226.10	227.43	34.5	35.0	36.1	6.54	6.46	6.30
PAPER PRODUCTS	492.63	496.37	482.85	42.8	43.2	43.5	11.51	11.49	11.10
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	439.48	432.23	435.77	39.1	38.8	40.2	11.24	11.14	10.84
CHEMICALS AND ALLED PRODUCTS	541.37	508.23	517.90	43.0	40.4	41.8	12.59	12.58	12.39
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	616.96	593.04	624.09	44.1	42.0	43.4	13.99	14.12	14.38
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	391.35	380.07	379.31	41.5	41.0	41.5	9.43	9.27	9.14
LEATHER PRODUCTS	264.80	262.48	232.04	38.6	38.6	36.6	6.86	6.80	6.34
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	496.36	466.57	437.37	38.9	37.0	36.6	12.76	12.61	11.95
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	669.47	662.53	649.94	41.3	41.1	40.8	16.21	16.12	15.93
COMMUNICATIONS	570.96	519.55	542.24	40.9	39.3	39.9	13.96	13.22	13.59
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	694.56	676.18	661.00	42.9	42.5	42.7	16.19	15.91	15.48
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	191.03	194.30	186.59	28.3	28.7	28.4	6.75	6.77	6.57

P/ Preliminary data.

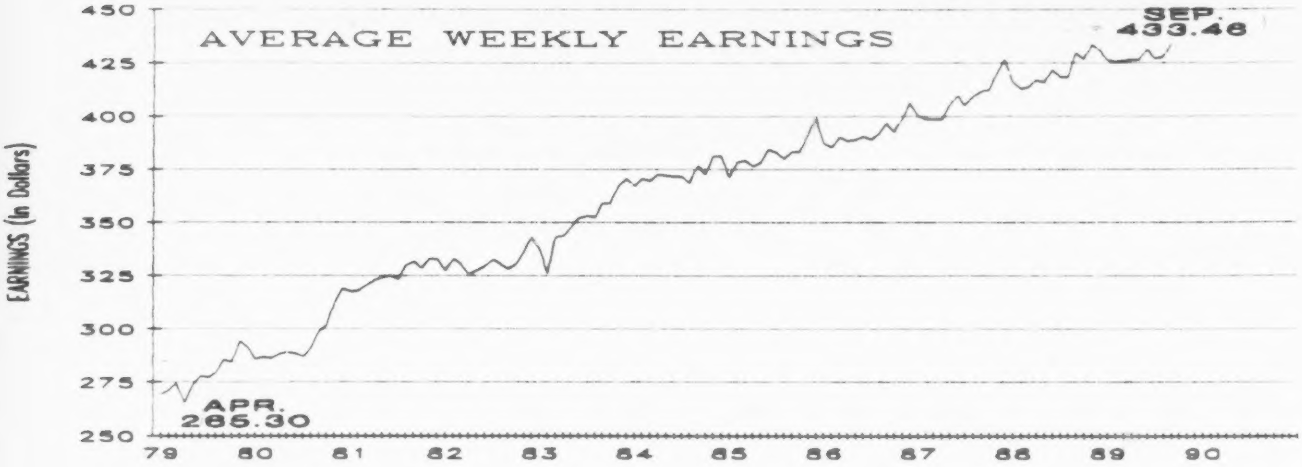
INCREASE IN HOURS WORKED DURING SEPTEMBER

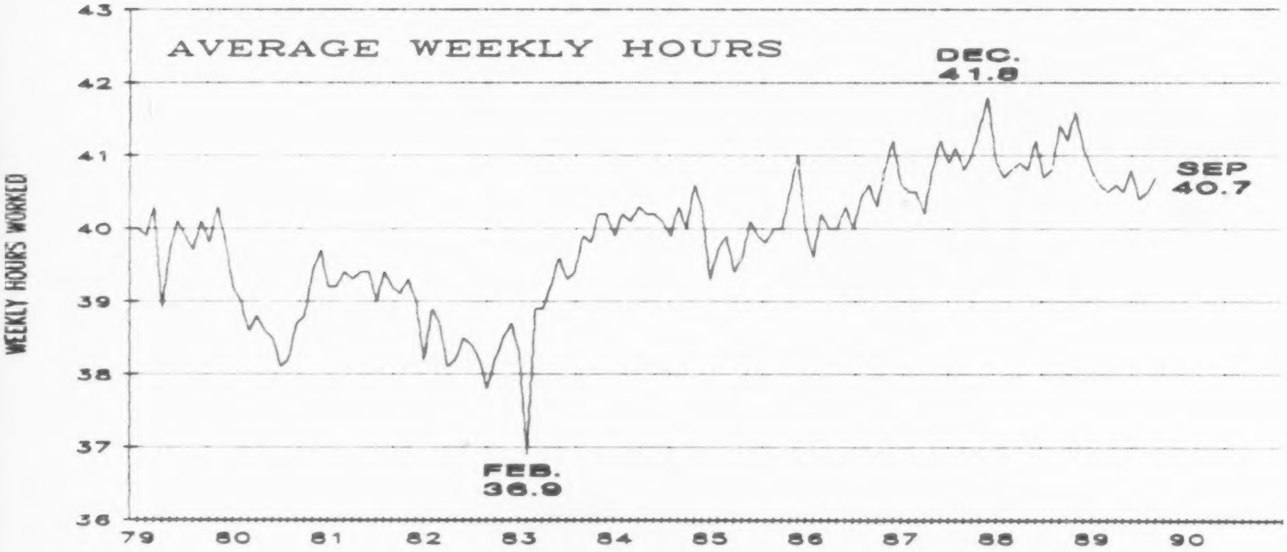
Preliminary figures for September indicate that an increase of $0.09 an hour in wages and a 0.2 of an hour longer workweek gave Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers an average weekly paycheck of $433.46. The increase in hours worked was surprising in light of the economic softening. However, larger than expected increases in the workweeks of various industries contributed to this growth.

The increase of 2.6 hours in the petroleum and coal products industry was the result of overtime hours in several firms. The addition of 1.4 hours in the transportation equipment industry line was the result of a return to a normal workweek by a firm that had a short workweek in August. Additional overtime worked in a few large firms in this same industry line also contributed to the increase.

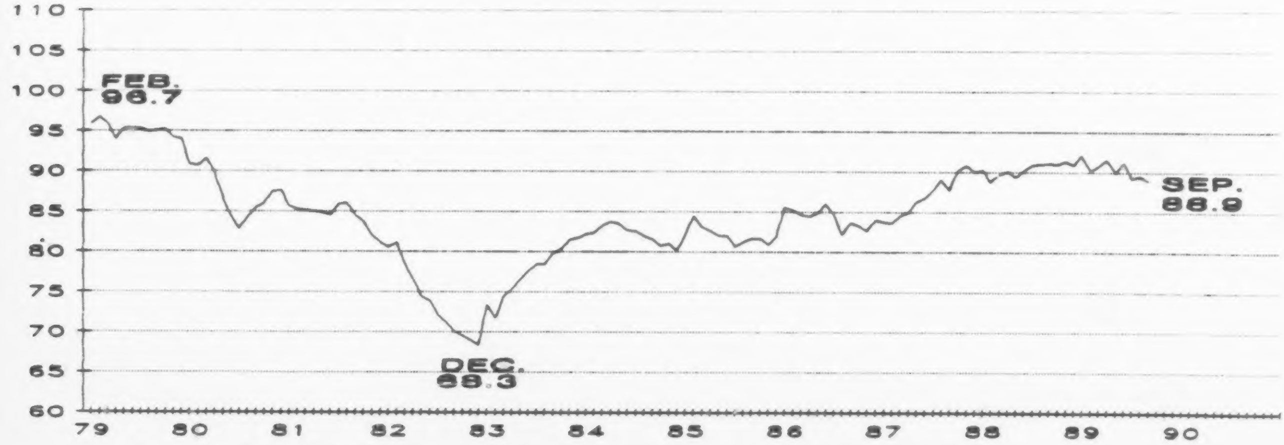
In nonmanufacturing, workers in the anthracite coal mining industry line had an increase in hourly earnings, along with a longer workweek. It's probable that backlogged orders are being filled after settlement of labor disputes that occurred in prior months.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS





PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
(1973=100)



SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM AUG. 89	SEPT. 88
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	65,803	72,789	55,407	-6,986	10,396
Weeks Claimed	421,435	538,497	380,936	-117,062	40,499
...Average Weekly Volume	100,342	117,065	86,576	-16,723	13,766
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.1%	2.5%	1.9%	-0.4	0.2
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	21,032	28,904	18,688	-7,872	2,344
Final Payments	6,827	9,016	6,439	-2,189	388
Weeks Paid	385,838	483,985	374,937	-98,147	10,901
Net Benefit Amount	$64,572,574	$75,602,357	$56,123,895	-$11,029,783	$8,448,679
Average Check Amount	$167.36	$156.21	$149.69	$11.15	$17.67

WEEKS CLAIMED DOWN SHARPLY IN SEPTEMBER

Claims activity slowed in September. Weeks claimed dropped by 117,062 or 22 percent and initial claims by 6,986 or 10 percent. This downturn in claims mirrored the 1988 movement from August to September. However, the September 1989 claims totals represented substantial increases from a year ago, as weeks claimed were 40,499 or 11 percent higher and initial claims 10,396 or 19 percent higher than the September 1988 totals. Through the first-three quarters of 1989 weeks claimed were up 216,756 or 4 percent and initial claims 32,851 or 5 percent compared to the same period in 1988. Reflecting the over-the-month drop in weeks claimed, the Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) in September fell by 0.4 of a percentage point to 2.1 percent. Although the September 1989 IUR was above September 1988's 1.9 percent, the 1989 rate is the second lowest for the month since 1969.

The average check amount jumped by $11.15 from August to September to $167.36, which was the highest average since June. Despite the higher average check amount, the net benefit amount dropped from $75.6 million in August to $64.6 million in September because weeks paid plummeted by 98,147 or 20 percent from a month ago. During September, income trailed disbursements by $58 million reducing cash reserves in the Trust Fund at the end of the month to $1.57 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - SEPTEMBER 1989

Income	$ 6,893,218	Cash Reserves	$ 1,565,321,516
Disbursements	$ 64,571,649	Net Reserves	$ 1,565,321,516

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

SIXTY-SEVEN COUNTIES MAINTAIN SINGLE-DIGIT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN SEPTEMBER

Single-digit unadjusted unemployment rates were maintained by all sixty-seven counties in September. The rates ranged from 2.4 percent in Chester County to 7.4 percent in Clearfield County.

Two new counties joined the ranks of full employment with rates of 5.0 percent or less, and two counties dropped back, holding the total at forty-six from August.

Seven counties held their August rates in September, with modest increases or decreases in the remaining counties. The State's unadjusted rate of 4.0 percent for September was matched by four of its counties (Butler, Lehigh, Washington, and Wyoming).

SEPTEMBER RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

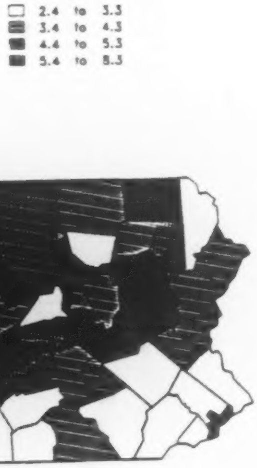


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
SEPTEMBER - 1989

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.4	4500
Sullivan	2	2.6	100
Lancaster	3	2.7	6100
Montgomery	4	2.8	10700
Adams	5	3.0	1200
Cumberland	5	3.0	3300
Delaware	5	3.0	8800
Union	8	3.1	500
Bucks	9	3.2	9300
Wayne	9	3.2	700
Berks	11	3.3	5900
Franklin	11	3.3	1900
Fulton	11	3.3	200
Allegheny	14	3.5	22800
Bradford	14	3.5	1100
York	16	3.6	6600
Columbia	17	3.7	1200
Mercer	17	3.7	1900
Monroe	17	3.7	1700
Centre	20	3.8	2500
Montour	20	3.8	300
Northampton	20	3.8	4500
Warren	20	3.8	900
Lebanon	24	3.9	2500
Butler	25	4.0	2900
Lehigh	25	4.0	6100
Washington	25	4.0	3700
Wyoming	25	4.0	500
Lawrence	29	4.2	2000
Pike	29	4.2	500
Dauphin	31	4.3	5900
Erie	32	4.4	5900
Tioga	32	4.4	800
Venango	32	4.4	1100
Lackawanna	35	4.6	5100
Crawford	36	4.7	1900
McKean	36	4.7	1000
Elk	38	4.8	900
Perry	38	4.8	1000
Cameron	40	4.9	100
Lycoming	40	4.9	3000
Philadelphia	40	4.9	36100
Snyder	40	4.9	900
Westmoreland	40	4.9	8500
Blair	45	5.0	3100
Jefferson	45	5.0	1000
Potter	47	5.2	400
Somerset	48	5.3	1700
Fayette	49	5.5	3200
Luzerne	49	5.5	8900
Schuylkill	49	5.5	4000
Clarion	52	5.6	1000
Susquehanna	53	5.7	1000
Armstrong	54	5.8	1700
Carbon	54	5.8	1500
Northumberland	54	5.8	2800
Clinton	57	5.9	900
Beaver	58	6.0	3600
Juniata	58	6.0	600
Bedford	60	6.4	1400
Cambria	61	6.7	4300
Forest	62	6.8	100
Greene	62	6.8	900
Huntingdon	64	7.0	1300
Indiana	64	7.0	2400
Mifflin	66	7.3	1600
Clearfield	67	7.4	2600

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	SEPTEMBER 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		AUGUST 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		SEPTEMBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	6584.0	5.3	6421.0	5.2	6614.0	5.4
PENNSYLVANIA	241.0	4.1	248.0	4.3	304.0	5.2
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	14.4	4.3	14.1	3.7	14.8	4.5
ALTOONA MSA	3.4	5.7	3.6	6.0	4.4	7.3
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	3.6	6.1	4.2	7.1	5.5	9.1
ERIE MSA	6.3	4.7	6.1	4.6	8.0	6.1
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	12.4	3.8	11.7	3.6	14.4	4.4
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.9
LANCASTER MSA	6.3	2.8	6.8	3.1	7.9	3.6
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	90.1	3.7	88.6	3.7	105.4	4.3
PITTSBURGH PMSA	39.1	4.0	40.3	4.2	56.9	5.9
READING MSA	6.3	3.5	6.5	3.7	7.9	4.5
SCRANTON–WILKES-BARRE MSA	18.4	5.1	19.4	5.4	21.5	6.0
SHARON MSA	2.1	4.0	2.0	3.9	2.7	5.3
STATE COLLEGE MSA	2.5	3.8	2.8	4.3	3.3	5.2
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.3	5.5	3.6	6.0	3.5	5.9
YORK MSA	8.1	3.7	9.8	4.5	9.7	4.4

* Preliminary data.

FULL EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES IN TEN LABOR MARKET AREAS IN SEPTEMBER

For the third consecutive month, ten of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas maintained full employment with rates (seasonally adjusted) of 5.0 percent or less. There were only small changes in the rates from August levels.

All areas recorded rates lower than during the same period last year. The climate in the labor market areas is in line with that of the State, still very healthy, although leveling off.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

In September, the unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.4 percent for SDA 21 (Chester County) to 6.0 percent for SDA 05 (Beaver County). Several SDAs have been redefined with the release of August Data. See table 7 on next page.

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
SEPTEMBER 1989 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	133.6	127.8	5.9	4.4
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	107.7	102.7	5.0	4.6
03	City of Pittsburgh	175.7	168.9	6.8	3.9
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	480.2	464.2	16.0	3.3
05	Beaver	59.5	55.9	3.6	6.0
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	135.6	128.6	7.0	5.1
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	231.9	220.3	11.7	5.0
08	Greene, Washington	105.0	100.4	4.6	4.4
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	104.4	98.4	6.0	5.7
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	203.2	191.3	11.9	5.9
*11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	230.5	219.9	10.6	4.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.1	80.5	3.5	4.2
14	Lackawanna	109.8	104.8	5.0	4.6
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	105.2	100.8	4.4	4.2
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	234.3	221.3	13.0	5.5
17	Philadelphia	736.4	700.3	36.1	4.9
18	Bucks	295.4	286.1	9.3	3.2
19	Montgomery	388.1	377.4	10.7	2.8
20	Delaware	298.4	289.6	8.8	3.0
21	Chester	191.3	186.8	4.5	2.4
22	Lehigh, Northampton	269.2	258.6	10.6	3.9
23	Berks	179.3	173.5	5.9	3.3
*24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	341.8	328.5	13.3	3.9
25	Lancaster	224.1	218.0	6.1	2.7
26	York	183.5	177.0	6.6	3.6
27	Adams, Franklin	97.3	94.2	3.1	3.2
28	Lawrence, Mercer	99.4	95.6	3.9	3.9
*29	Montour, Northumberland	57.4	54.3	3.1	5.5
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5862.0	5626.0	237.0	4.0

* These SDAs have been redefined starting with August data.

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Statistics is releasing the publication PENNSYLVANIA ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1990. This annual publication contains economic and demographic statistics and analysis for use in planning and administering job development and training programs. If you wish to obtain a copy of this free publication, complete the address form provided.

Organization (or individual) ________________________________

ATTN:(Dept.) ________________________________

Address ________________________________

City ______________ State ____________ Zip Code ____________

Please fold and staple. Address on reverse side.

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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation........1
Nonagricultural Jobs........................2-4
Hours and Earnings................5-6
Unemployment Compensation.........7
County Data.............8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets..........9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas......................10

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 5.4 percent in November.**
- **At 5,169,300, nonagricultural employment set another record in November.**
- **Nonmanufacturing employment also climbed to a record high in November, with 4,120,100 jobs.**
- **Average weekly hours worked by manufacturing production workers in Pennsylvania dropped slightly in October.**
- **Initial claims for unemployment insurance rose, but payments fell in October.**
- **Nine major labor market areas maintained full employment with rates of 5.0 percent or less during October.**

ISSUED: DECEMBER 1989

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry **Bureau of Research and Statistics**

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania. The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 560-1978	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James J. Mowad	(717)826-2538 826-2418	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Frederick W. Schneider	(717)783-3294 783-3908	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 327-3532	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213 533-2207	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350 565-5324 565-5346	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 871-4765	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR NOVEMBER 1989

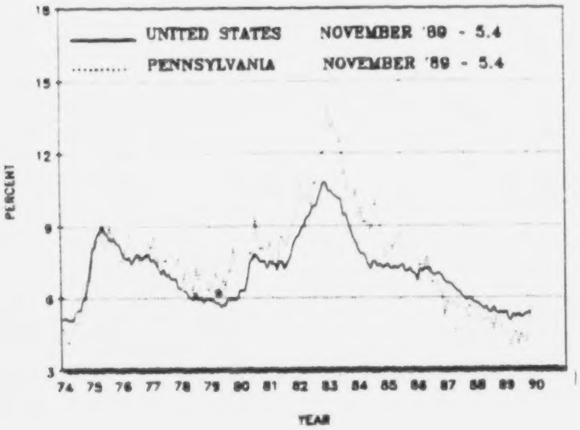
Pennsylvania's November employment statistics provide mixed signals. Although employment expanded by more than 100,000, unemployment jumped more than 50,000 to top 300,000 for the first time this year, pushing the seasonally adjusted jobless rate to 5.4 percent in November. The nationwide rate was also 5.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, in November.

Data made available through the Current Population Survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show November's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,638,000, up 108,000 since October. Employment had been drifting down from the all-time high of 5,778,000 set in March of this year, but the November rebound carried employment to the highest level since June. November's employment was 128,000 above the year-ago level and 228,000 above the level of two years ago.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	NOV. 1989	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM OCT. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM NOV. 1988
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,959	5,798	5,779	161	180
Employment	5,638	5,530	5,510	108	128
Unemployment	321	268	269	53	52
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.4	4.6	4.7	0.8	0.7
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,943	5,857	5,779	86	164
Employment	5,639	5,598	5,529	41	110
Unemployment	303	259	250	44	53
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.1	4.4	4.3	0.7	0.8

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Unemployment, adjusted for seasonality, rose 53,000 to 321,000 in November which was the highest number of jobless workers since January 1988. This pushed the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment up to 5.4 percent in November, out of the channel in which it ranged (3.9 to 4.6 percent) during the first 10 months of 1989. The rate in October was 4.6 percent. Compared to a year ago, the November rate was up from 4.7 percent representing 52,000 more jobless workers. But the rate was still below the 5.6 percent level posted two years ago.

For the United States, the seasonally adjusted rate, which is used by the media, was 5.4 percent of the civilian labor force in November, up from 5.3 percent in October. The nation's rate, not adjusted for seasonality, was 5.2 percent, up from 5.0 percent in October. In November 1988, the rates were identical to this November's rates, 5.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, and 5.2 percent unadjusted.

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	NOV. 1989 AP/	OCT. 1989 P/	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	NET CHANGE TO OCT. 1989 FROM: SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5169.3	5159.1	5123.7	5102.7	35.4	56.4
—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1047.5	1047.6	1049.1	1059.4	-1.5	-11.8
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	593.2	592.2	592.9	604.6	-0.7	-12.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		30.8	31.2	31.6	-0.4	-0.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.4	21.8	21.7	-0.4	-0.3
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.3	47.0	47.8	0.3	-0.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		91.7	91.8	91.6	-0.1	0.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.8	89.9	92.6	-0.1	-2.8
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		112.0	111.8	109.0	0.2	3.0
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		85.7	85.8	92.6	-0.1	-6.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		57.8	57.8	60.9	0.0	-3.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		35.4	35.7	36.2	-0.3	-0.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.3	20.1	20.6	0.2	-0.3
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	454.3	455.4	456.2	454.8	-0.8	0.6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		94.0	93.8	93.2	0.2	0.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		30.6	30.8	31.1	-0.2	-0.5
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		82.0	82.3	83.5	-0.3	-1.5
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		42.0	42.0	41.7	0.0	0.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.8	84.2	83.5	-0.4	0.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.2	61.2	59.7	0.0	1.5
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.3	10.5	10.5	-0.2	-0.2
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		40.3	40.2	40.4	0.1	-0.1
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.1	10.1	10.1	0.0	0.0
—NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4120.1	4107.2	4071.3	4041.8	35.9	65.4
MINING	27.8	28.1	28.4	29.3	-0.3	-1.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	252.4	256.9	258.4	250.3	-1.5	6.6
TRANSPORTATION	151.6	151.8	150.1	151.3	1.7	0.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103.2	103.1	103.4	104.3	-0.3	-1.2
COMMUNICATIONS		48.8	49.0	50.0	-0.2	-1.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.3	54.4	54.3	-0.1	0.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	269.5	270.0	269.5	271.2	0.5	-1.2
RETAIL TRADE	905.7	891.6	885.4	889.2	6.2	2.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		131.1	128.7	130.3	2.4	0.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	297.0	296.9	298.2	292.3	-1.3	4.6
BANKING		88.6	88.8	86.4	-0.2	2.2
INSURANCE CARRIERS		86.2	86.2	85.0	0.0	1.2
SERVICES	1398.8	1400.8	1390.4	1351.6	10.4	49.2
BUSINESS SERVICES		250.8	250.0	235.8	0.8	15.0
HEALTH SERVICES		452.6	451.8	435.1	0.8	17.5
--HOSPITALS		246.7	245.9	238.2	0.8	8.5
LEGAL SERVICES		39.0	39.0	38.5	0.0	0.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		163.1	145.1	160.4	1.0	2.7
SOCIAL SERVICES		94.0	93.1	90.2	0.9	3.8
OTHER SERVICES		401.3	411.4	391.6	-10.1	9.7
GOVERNMENT	714.1	708.0	687.5	702.3	20.5	5.7
FEDERAL		138.7	139.6	139.0	-0.9	-0.3
STATE		162.5	157.6	160.3	4.9	2.2
LOCAL		406.8	390.3	403.0	16.5	3.8
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.7	4.3	3.3	1.5	1.0	2.8

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NON-FARM JOBS CONTINUE AT RECORD-SETTING LEVELS

Early results from a survey of employer payrolls show Pennsylvania's industries holding up well. At 5,169,300 in November, non-farm jobs have increased by 10,200 since October and continued at record-setting levels. The gain of 14,100 in retail trade assisted by the approach of Christmas shopping, along with employment in manufacturing holding steady, have kept the employment picture in Pennsylvania looking good.

Nonmanufacturing employment of 4,120,100 set another record high. This sector has grown by 70,900 jobs since November 1988.

OCTOBER JOBS AT ALL-TIME HIGH

The number of nonagricultural jobs throughout businesses and factories in Pennsylvania increased by 35,400 in October to reach 5,159,100, a new record-setting level. The overall gain, largely the result of strong payroll growth in government, services, and retail trade reflects 56,400 more jobs throughout the Commonwealth than were available in October 1988.

The non-farm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers, and unpaid family workers.

Nonmanufacturing, at a record 4,107,200 jobs in October continued to spark the State's restructuring toward a service-producing economy, having gained 35,900 jobs since September. Services, added 10,400 jobs over the month, an increase even greater than expected. A strong 18,000 job gain in private educational services was partially offset by smaller employment losses in other services lines, primarily those associated with the closing of summer amusement and recreational facilities.

EMPLOYERS

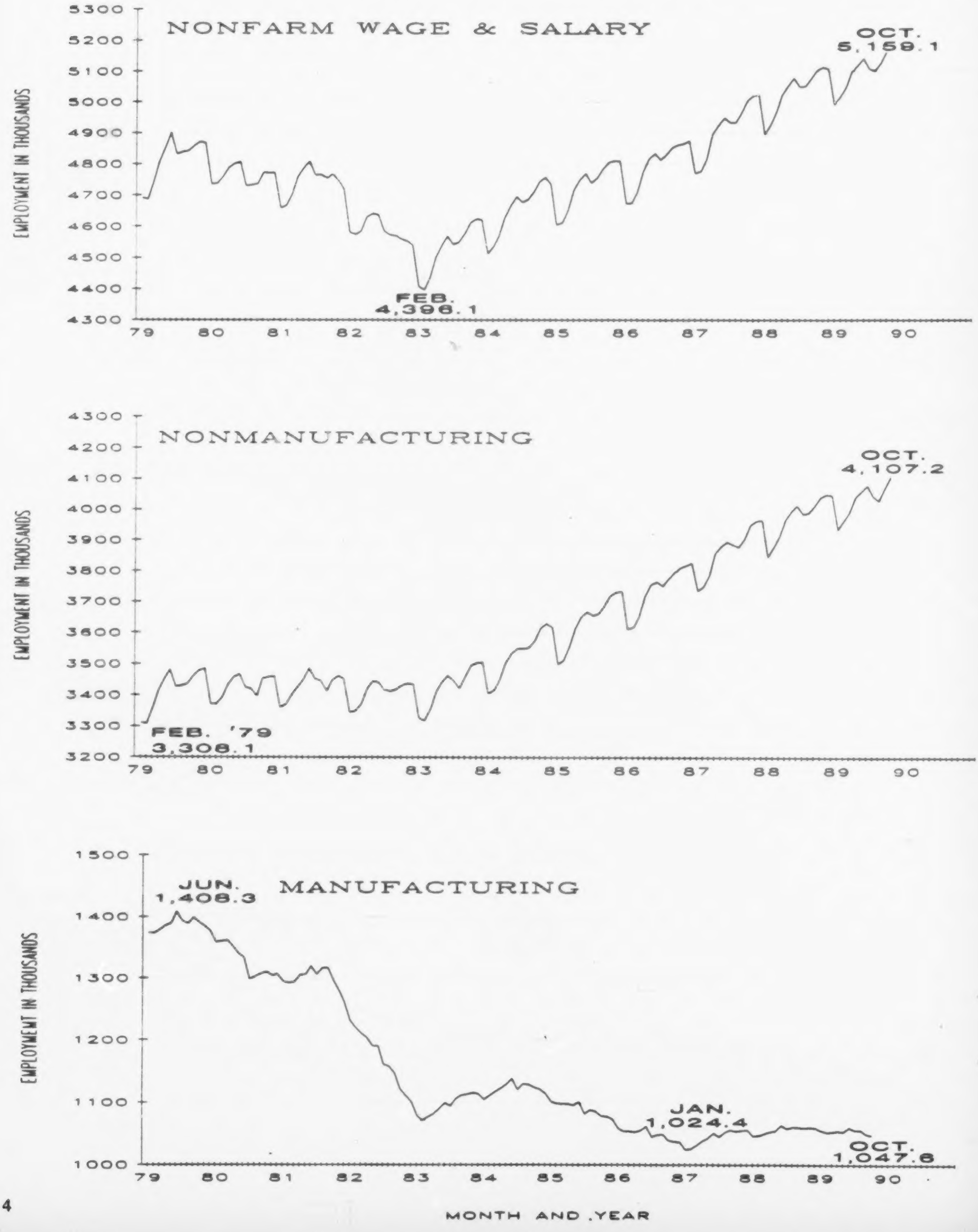
Looking for workers? For employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you. Where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

For a working future, this is the place.

For the Job Center near you call:

1-800-622-JOBS

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA



HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT. 1989 P/	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989 P/	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989 P/	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$432.54	$432.80	$426.83	40.5	40.6	41.2	$10.68	$10.66	$10.36
DURABLE GOODS	471.44	472.46	467.58	41.5	41.7	42.2	11.36	11.33	11.08
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	354.37	360.48	346.40	39.2	39.7	40.0	9.04	9.08	8.66
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	375.87	369.87	367.64	40.2	39.9	40.4	9.35	9.27	9.10
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	484.65	480.91	470.45	42.7	42.9	43.2	11.35	11.21	10.89
PRIMARY METALS	552.02	551.67	552.54	42.3	42.6	43.1	13.05	12.95	12.82
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	448.93	450.84	456.46	41.8	41.9	42.7	10.74	10.76	10.69
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	486.36	494.16	489.46	42.0	42.6	43.2	11.58	11.60	11.33
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	427.66	431.78	419.22	41.2	41.2	41.1	10.38	10.48	10.20
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMEN	549.05	544.74	545.71	41.5	42.0	42.6	13.23	12.97	12.81
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	440.64	437.60	432.96	40.5	40.0	41.0	10.88	10.94	10.56
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	429.87	420.00	407.63	40.1	39.4	40.2	10.72	10.66	10.14
NONDURABLE GOODS	383.96	383.96	374.40	39.3	39.3	40.0	9.77	9.77	9.36
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	434.60	438.43	419.42	41.0	41.4	41.2	10.60	10.59	10.18
TOBACCO PRODUCT	266.09	264.47	247.02	40.5	40.5	40.1	6.57	6.53	6.16
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	292.53	294.10	288.75	38.9	38.8	39.5	7.52	7.58	7.31
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	229.95	226.63	231.05	35.0	34.6	36.5	6.57	6.55	6.33
PAPER PRODUCTS	495.79	490.88	480.68	43.0	42.5	43.5	11.53	11.55	11.05
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	437.66	441.44	430.75	38.8	39.1	39.7	11.28	11.29	10.85
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	517.70	507.78	527.03	40.7	40.3	42.4	12.72	12.60	12.43
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	648.40	627.65	618.46	43.9	43.8	42.8	14.77	14.33	14.45
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	384.40	391.04	378.71	41.2	41.6	41.8	9.33	9.40	9.06
LEATHER PRODUCTS	256.79	265.57	232.51	38.1	38.6	36.5	6.74	6.88	6.37
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	514.61	495.48	447.06	39.8	38.8	37.1	12.93	12.77	12.05
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	626.83	665.34	657.06	39.9	41.3	41.3	15.71	16.11	15.91
COMMUNICATIONS	580.17	570.38	532.12	40.6	40.8	39.3	14.29	13.98	13.54
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	713.40	695.84	678.94	43.5	42.9	43.2	16.40	16.22	15.67
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	190.18	191.64	183.68	26.9	28.1	28.0	7.07	6.82	6.56

P/ Preliminary data.

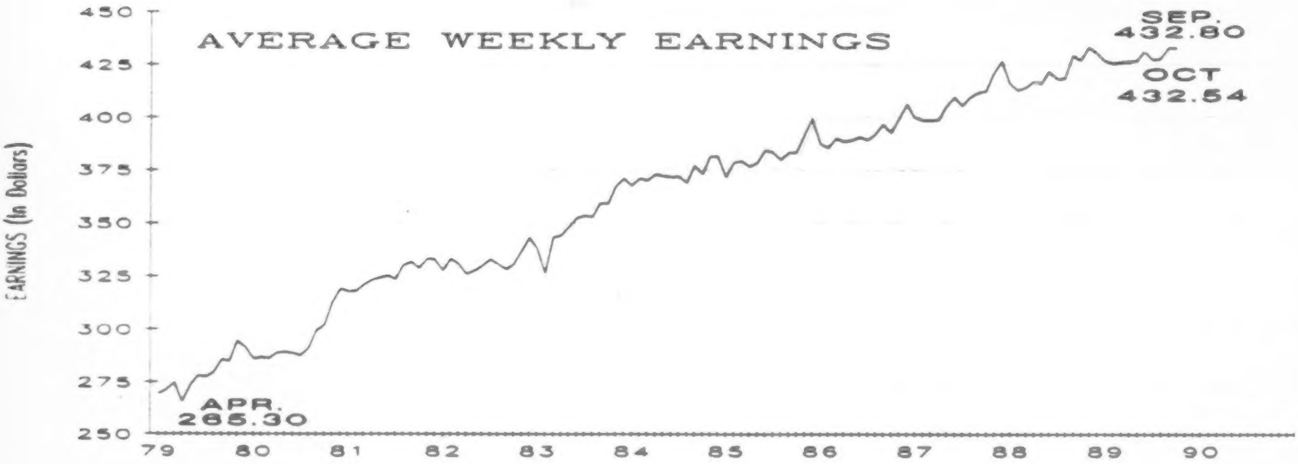
SLIGHT DROP IN HOURS WORKED DURING OCTOBER

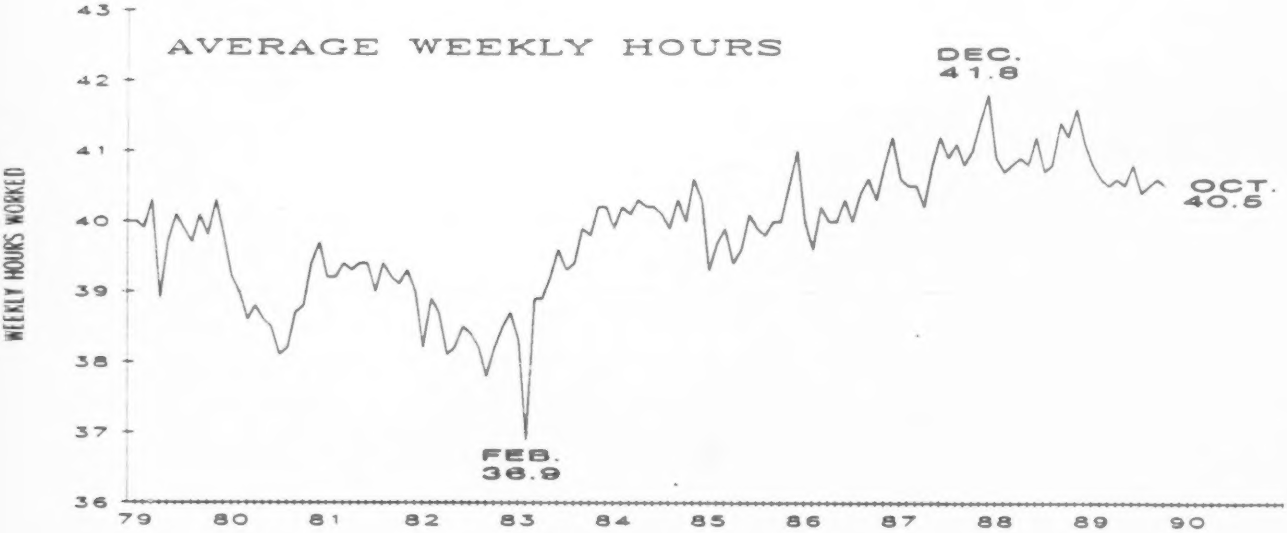
Average weekly hours worked for all of Pennsylvania's manufacturing workers dropped 0.1 of an hour to 40.5 in October. This is still in the realm of the 40.4 to 40.8 hour workweek that has prevailed throughout all of 1989. Average hours worked and initial claims are two of the leading economic indicators used to predict economic health. It is encouraging to note that even with initial claims rising (statewide and nationwide) and orders for durable goods dropping (on the national level), that average weekly hours worked by production workers in manufacturing in Pennsylvania have held steady above 40 hours per week.

The average weekly paycheck of $432.54 for October was only $.26 less than a month ago since the 0.1 of an hour shorter workweek was partially offset by an average increase of $0.02 in hourly wages. Hourly earnings in all of the selected industries in manufacturing were higher than year-ago levels.

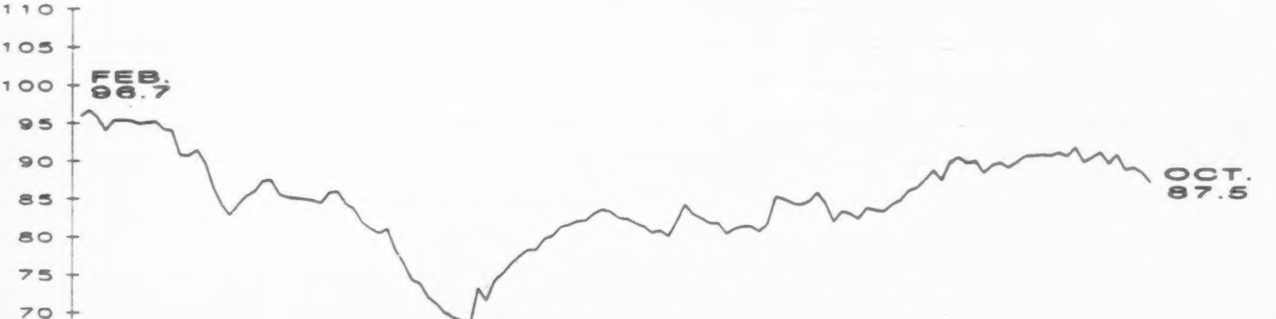
In the nonmanufacturing division only bituminous coal and lignite mining workers had a drop in hourly wages from this period last year.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS





PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX (1973=100)



SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM SEPT. 89	NET CHANGE FROM OCT. 88
Initial Claims	87,258	65,803	63,887	21,455	23,371
Weeks Claimed	468,272	421,435	364,007	46,837	104,265
...Average Weekly Volume	106,425	100,342	86,668	6,083	19,757
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	0.1	0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	25,540	21,032	20,548	4,508	4,992
Final Payments	7,140	6,827	6,276	313	864
Weeks Paid	377,738	385,838	312,551	-8,100	65,187
Net Benefit Amount	$63,664,294	$64,572,574	$47,652,161	-$908,280	$16,012,133
Avg Check Amount	$168.54	$167.36	$152.46	$1.18	$16.08

CLAIMS RISE WHILE PAYMENTS FALL IN OCTOBER

The number of initial claims in October jumped by nearly one-third (32.6 percent) over the September total. The initial claims total for October of 87,358 was the second highest for the year to date (behind January's 132,682) and the highest for the month of October since 1986. The average September to October increase during the three previous years was 10 percent. Initial claims were up 23,371 or 37 percent from October 1988. October was the sixth consecutive month in 1989 that initial claims topped the previous year's total and the October over-the-year increase was the steepest of the year.

Weeks claimed rose by 11 percent from a month ago, but posted a 29 percent gain compared to a year ago during October. Not since 1986 was the October weeks claimed total higher than in 1989. The insured unemployment rate edged upward to 2.2 percent exceeding both the month ago and year ago rates.

Despite the increase in weeks claimed, weeks paid dropped by 8,100 from September to October as the ratio of weeks paid to weeks claimed fell to .81 from .92 in September. The average check amount rose a modest $1.18 in October from a month ago. As a result of these developments, the net benefit amount slipped from $64.6 million in September to $63.6 million in October. Cash reserves in the Trust Fund at the end of October totaled $1.54 billion as disbursements exceeded income by $26 million during the month.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - OCTOBER 1989

Income	$ 37,445,116	Cash Reserves	$ 1,539,110,160
Disbursements	$ 63,656,472	Net Reserves	$ 1,539,110,160

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR ALL COUNTIES REMAIN IN SINGLE-DIGITS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, ranged from 2.5 in Chester County to 8.2 in Clearfield and Northumberland Counties during October. The monthly increase in forty-nine counties was between 0.1 and 0.9 of a percentage point. The unadjusted rate for Pennsylvania was 4.4 percent, up 0.4 of a percentage point from September.

Several counties in the East/Central portion of the State had greater-than-expected increases in their rates. These increases cannot be narrowed down to particular industries or to any major layoffs. Nevertheless, the unadjusted rates for all sixty-seven counties are still in single-digits.

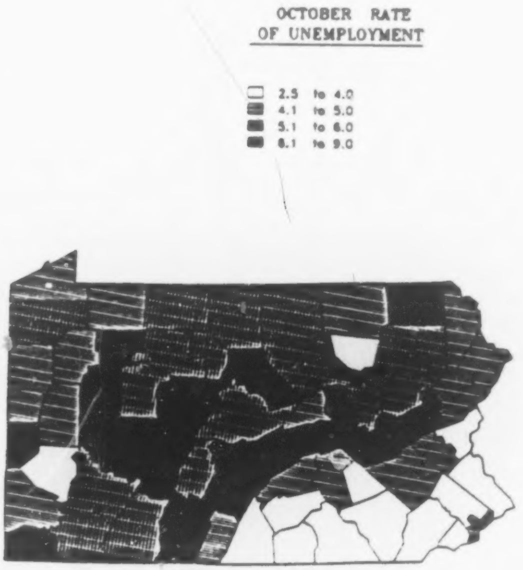


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
OCTOBER - 1989

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.5	4800
Montgomery	2	2.8	10800
Cumberland	3	2.9	3100
Delaware	3	2.9	8600
Bucks	5	3.2	9600
Adams	6	3.4	1300
Sullivan	7	3.5	100
Lancaster	8	3.6	8200
Lebanon	9	3.7	2300
Allegheny	10	3.8	24800
Franklin	11	3.9	2300
Northampton	12	4.0	4700
York	12	4.0	7300
Fulton	14	4.1	200
Mercer	14	4.1	2200
Monroe	14	4.1	1900
Washington	14	4.1	3800
Warren	18	4.2	900
Berks	19	4.3	7800
Bradford	19	4.3	1300
Butler	21	4.5	3300
Dauphin	21	4.5	6100
Lehigh	21	4.5	6800
Perry	21	4.5	900
Union	21	4.5	800
Lawrence	26	4.6	2100
Venango	27	4.8	1200
Wayne	27	4.8	1000
Erie	29	4.9	6600
Pike	29	4.9	600
Philadelphia	31	5.0	37000
Centre	32	5.1	3400
Tioga	32	5.1	1000
Wyoming	34	5.2	700
Columbia	35	5.3	1700
Elk	35	5.3	900
Lackawanna	35	5.3	5900
Lycoming	35	5.3	3200
Westmoreland	35	5.3	9200
Cameron	40	5.4	100
Crawford	40	5.4	2100
McKean	40	5.4	1100
Somerset	43	5.6	1800
Jefferson	44	5.7	1100
Potter	45	5.8	500
Fayette	46	5.9	3400
Luzerne	46	5.9	9600
Blair	48	6.0	3600
Clarion	49	6.1	1100
Susquehanna	49	6.1	1100
Beaver	51	6.2	3600
Armstrong	52	6.4	1800
Clinton	52	6.4	1000
Schuylkill	52	6.4	4700
Montour	55	6.5	600
Cambria	56	6.6	4200
Carbon	56	6.6	1700
Snyder	58	6.8	1300
Bedford	59	7.2	1500
Forest	60	7.3	100
Indiana	60	7.3	2600
Greene	62	7.6	1000
Mifflin	62	7.6	1600
Huntingdon	64	7.9	1500
Juniata	65	8.0	800
Clearfield	66	8.2	2800
Northumberland	66	8.2	4100

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	OCTOBER 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		SEPTEMBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		OCTOBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	6561.0	5.3	6584.0	5.3	6518.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	268.0	4.6	241.0	4.1	308.0	5.4
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	15.5	4.7	14.5	4.4	14.7	4.5
ALTOONA MSA	3.7	6.1	3.5	5.8	4.3	7.3
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	3.4	5.8	3.6	6.1	5.2	8.8
ERIE MSA	6.9	5.2	6.4	4.8	8.6	6.6
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	12.3	3.8	12.4	3.8	14.3	4.5
JOHNSTOWN MSA	6.8	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.6	8.0
LANCASTER MSA	7.5	3.3	6.6	3.0	9.0	4.1
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	92.8	3.9	91.6	3.8	102.3	4.3
PITTSBURGH PMSA	42.4	4.4	39.5	4.1	56.7	5.9
READING MSA	8.6	4.8	6.6	3.7	7.8	4.5
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	19.7	5.5	18.5	5.1	22.7	6.4
SHARON MSA	2.2	4.2	2.1	4.0	2.7	5.3
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.1	4.8	2.6	4.0	3.3	5.3
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.4	5.7	3.3	5.5	3.4	5.8
YORK MSA	8.4	3.8	8.0	3.6	10.1	4.7

* Preliminary data.

NINE MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS MAINTAIN THEIR FULL EMPLOYMENT

Of the ten major labor market areas that attained full employment with rates of 5.0 percent or less in September, nine maintained their status in October. The tenth area (Erie MSA), with an increase of 0.4 of a percentage point, recorded a rate of 5.2, just above the rate of full employment. The seasonally adjusted rate of 4.5 Statewide was 0.5 of a percentage point higher than in September. Eleven of the fifteen major labor market areas displayed increases ranging from 0.1 to 0.4 of a percentage point.

Beaver County PMSA, where unemployment rates stayed high throughout the economic recovery, was the only major area experiencing a declining rate in October.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

In October, the unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.5 for SDA 21 (Chester County) to 8.0 for SDA 29 (Montour and Northumberland Counties). Several SDAs have been redefined with the release of August data (see table 7 on next page).

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
OCTOBER 1989 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	133.7	127.1	6.6	4.9
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	106.7	101.2	5.5	5.2
03	City of Pittsburgh	175.0	167.9	7.1	4.1
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	479.0	461.4	17.7	3.7
05	Beaver	59.1	55.5	3.6	6.2
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	135.3	127.7	7.6	5.6
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	231.5	218.9	12.6	5.4
08	Greene, Washington	104.7	99.9	4.8	4.6
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	104.4	97.7	6.6	6.4
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	202.7	189.8	12.9	6.4
*11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	231.7	218.7	13.0	5.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	83.8	79.6	4.2	5.0
14	Lackawanna	110.4	104.5	5.9	5.3
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	104.3	99.1	5.2	4.9
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	234.2	220.0	14.3	6.1
17	Philadelphia	737.1	700.1	37.0	5.0
18	Bucks	295.6	286.0	9.6	3.2
19	Montgomery	388.2	377.4	10.8	2.8
20	Delaware	298.1	289.5	8.6	2.9
21	Chester	191.5	186.8	4.8	2.5
22	Lehigh, Northampton	267.7	256.2	11.5	4.3
23	Berks	181.2	173.3	7.8	4.3
*24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	337.1	323.9	13.2	3.9
25	Lancaster	226.1	217.9	8.2	3.6
26	York	182.9	175.6	7.3	4.0
27	Adams, Franklin	97.1	93.5	3.6	3.7
28	Lawrence, Mercer	99.5	95.2	4.3	4.3
*29	Montour, Northumberland	58.7	54.0	4.7	8.0
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5857.0	5598.0	259.0	4.4

* These SDAs have been redefined starting with August data.

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Statistics is releasing the publication PENNSYLVANIA ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1990. This annual publication contains economic and demographic statistics and analysis for use in planning and administering job development and training programs. If you wish to obtain a copy of this free publication, complete the address form provided.

Organization (or individual)____

ATTN:(Dept.)____

Address____

City __________________ State _____________ Zip Code ______________

Please fold and staple. Address on reverse side.

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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

HIGHLIGHTS

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation........1
Nonagricultural Jobs........................2-4
Hours and Earnings................5-6
Unemployment Compensation.........7
County Data.............8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets..........9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas......................10

- **Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped 0.1 of a percentage point to 5.3 percent in December.**
- **At 5,152,900, nonagricultural employment retreated to its third highest level in December.**
- **Average hours worked in manufacturing rose to 40.8 per week during November. Manufacturing held up remarkably well in the Commonwealth during 1989.**
- **Initial claims and weeks claimed totals increased in November.**
- **Income of $162 million to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund during November generated a record $1.63 billion in Trust Fund reserves at the end of the month.**

ISSUED: January 1990

**LABOR
MARKET
INFORMATION**

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry **Bureau of Research and Statistics**

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania. The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 560-1978	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA: Warren County, NJ
James J. Mowad	(717)826-2538 826-2418	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Frederick W. Schneider	(717)783-3294 783-3908	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 327-3532	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213 533-2207	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350 565-5324 565-5346	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 871-4765	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR DECEMBER 1989

Pennsylvania's December employment statistics showed little change, reinforcing the substantially higher levels of employment and unemployment attained in November. The seasonally adjusted jobless rate eased down one notch to 5.3 percent. The nationwide rate was also 5.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, in December.

Data made available through the Current Population Survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show December's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,605,000, down 33,000 since November. Although employment finished 1989 well below the highs of the year, it held above 5.6 million, a level never achieved prior to 1989. December's employment was 62,000 above the year-ago level, 147,000 above the level of two years ago, and 387,000 greater than in December 1986.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

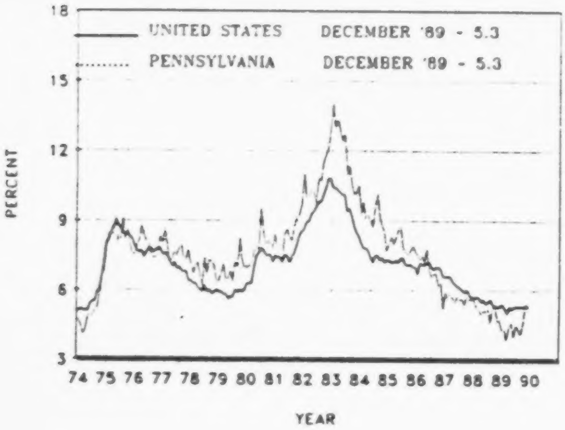

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	DEC. 1989	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM NOV. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM DEC. 1988
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,921	5,959	5,816	-38	105
Employment	5,605	5,638	5,543	-33	62
Unemployment	316	321	273	-5	43
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.3	5.4	4.7	-0.1	0.6
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,898	5,943	5,806	-45	92
Employment	5,608	5,639	5,562	-31	46
Unemployment	290	303	244	-13	46
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.9	5.1	4.2	-0.2	0.7

In addition to the statistics for the month of December, the total figures for the year as a whole can be seen in perspective. Although some weakness surfaced late in the year, 1989 was one of the best on record for Pennsylvania. Employment climbed to all-time highs while unemployment dipped to the lowest levels in two decades. Labor shortages appeared throughout the State as the unemployment rate averaged 4.5 percent. This was the lowest annual average since 1970 which saw an identical 4.5 percent rate.

As to December, unemployment, adjusted for seasonality, edged down 5,000 to 316,000 in December. This lowered the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to 5.3 percent from 5.4 percent one month earlier. Since the change was so minimal, the December numbers reinforced the sizeable increase reported for November. Both months were well above the range (3.9 to 4.6 percent) during the first 10 months of 1989.

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	DEC. 1989 AP/	NOV. 1989 P/	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988	NET CHANGE TO NOV. 1989 FROM: OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5152.9	5169.8	5162.5	5112.4	7.3	57.4
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1045.2	1047.7	1046.9	1060.1	0.8	-12.4
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	592.0	592.8	591.2	606.4	1.6	-13.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		30.4	30.8	31.4	-0.4	-1.0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.3	21.4	21.8	-0.1	-0.5
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		48.0	47.5	47.7	0.5	0.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		90.8	91.0	91.9	-0.2	-1.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.3	89.5	92.5	-0.2	-3.2
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		112.7	112.1	109.8	0.6	2.9
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		85.7	85.7	92.8	0.0	-7.1
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		59.1	57.7	61.6	1.4	-2.5
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		34.9	35.2	36.0	-0.3	-1.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.6	20.3	20.9	0.3	-0.3
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	453.2	454.9	455.7	453.7	-0.8	1.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		93.5	94.1	93.0	-0.6	0.5
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		30.2	30.6	30.9	-0.4	-0.7
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		81.1	81.8	82.3	-0.7	-1.2
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		42.2	42.1	41.4	0.1	0.8
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.5	83.9	84.0	0.6	0.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.6	61.1	59.8	0.5	1.8
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.5	10.5	10.4	0.0	0.1
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		40.0	40.4	40.5	-0.4	-0.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.2	10.1	10.2	0.1	0.0
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4106.2	4120.4	4111.3	4049.2	9.1	71.2
MINING	27.7	28.2	28.2	29.0	0.0	-0.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	232.0	251.3	257.4	244.0	-6.1	7.3
TRANSPORTATION	152.9	151.9	151.6	151.3	0.3	0.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	102.8	103.0	103.2	104.2	-0.2	-1.2
COMMUNICATIONS		48.7	48.8	49.9	-0.1	-1.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.3	54.4	54.3	-0.1	0.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	270.8	270.6	270.1	271.7	0.5	-1.1
RETAIL TRADE	908.0	902.0	891.1	901.7	10.9	0.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		139.4	131.7	139.3	7.7	0.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	298.4	297.7	297.7	292.5	0.0	5.2
BANKING		88.8	88.6	86.8	0.2	2.0
INSURANCE CARRIERS		86.7	86.4	85.2	0.3	1.5
SERVICES	1396.9	1398.8	1401.4	1347.0	-2.6	51.8
BUSINESS SERVICES		250.8	250.8	235.8	0.0	15.0
HEALTH SERVICES		453.2	452.9	435.8	0.3	17.4
--HOSPITALS		246.7	247.0	238.4	-0.3	8.3
LEGAL SERVICES		38.9	39.0	38.6	-0.1	0.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		164.3	163.0	159.8	1.3	4.5
SOCIAL SERVICES		95.1	94.2	90.6	0.9	4.5
OTHER SERVICES		396.5	401.5	386.4	-5.0	10.1
GOVERNMENT	716.7	716.9	710.6	707.8	6.3	9.1
FEDERAL		138.4	138.8	138.8	-0.4	-0.4
STATE		163.4	163.0	161.4	0.4	2.0
LOCAL		415.1	408.8	407.6	6.3	7.5
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.5	1.7	4.3	3.1	-2.6	-1.4

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NON-FARM JOBS THIRD HIGHEST ON RECORD FOR DECEMBER

Advance preliminary results from a survey of Pennsylvania's employers show a drop of 16,900 jobs since November to reach a December total of 5,152,900, the third highest level ever recorded.

Manufacturing industries, at 1,045,200 dropped 2,500 since November, approximately half the normal downturn for this time of year. Last year at this time, manufacturing industries accounted for 1,059,500 jobs.

Nonmanufacturing fell by 14,200 jobs since November, to a total of 4,106,200 jobs. Greater-than-expected losses occurred in contact construction, due to severe weather conditions. This loss was partially offset by gains in retail trade, transportation and public utilities, and finance, insurance, and real estate. Retail trade, at 908,000 jobs, posted its second highest level ever. Over the year, the nonmanufacturing sector gained 58,900 jobs.

NOVEMBER NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT SETS ANOTHER HIGH

Pennsylvania's November nonagricultural jobs rose 7,300 over the month to 5,169,800, setting another record high. In posting the fourth record job total during the past twelve months, Pennsylvania's businesses continued to display strength in providing jobs, despite a slowly weakening economy. Currently, there are 57,400 more jobs throughout the Commonwealth than there were in November 1988.

Nonmanufacturing, up 9,100 jobs in November, also moved to a record high of 4,120,400 jobs. Accounting for the upturn was a seasonal gain of 10,900 in retail trade, primarily the result of anticipated holiday shopping. Government increased by 6,300 jobs, specifically in the local education line, where job openings are still being filled despite an ongoing period of labor shortage. These gains more than offset losses in contract construction, which was lower due to weather related slowdowns; and services, due in part to the closing of summer amusement and recreational facilities.

Pennsylvania's manufacturing sector, at 1,047,700 jobs in November, boosted payrolls by 800 over the month. This positive movement is quite significant as November typically yields a seasonal downturn of jobs in the manufacturing sector.

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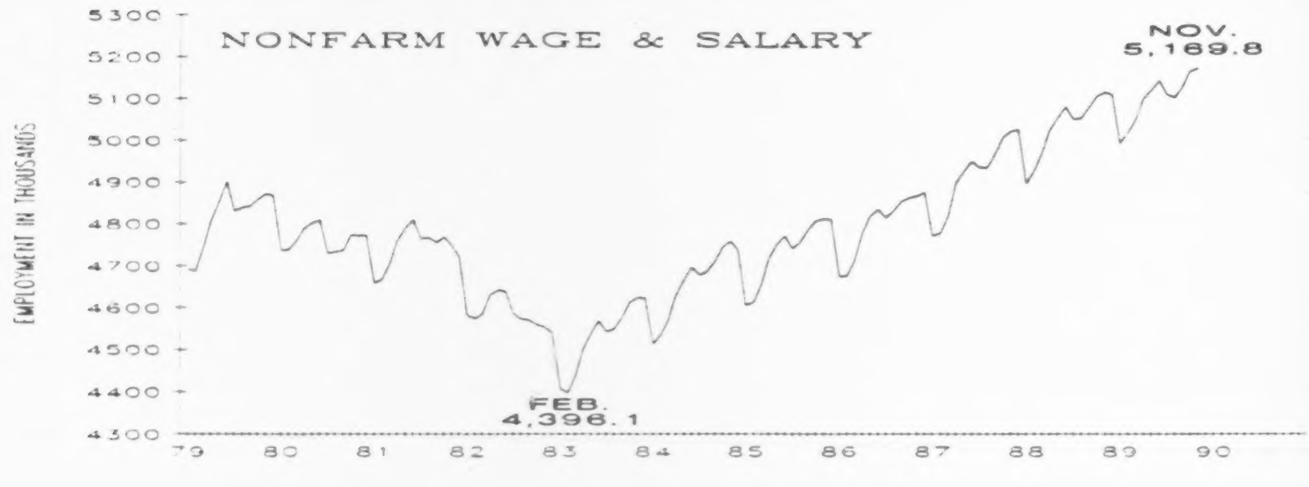
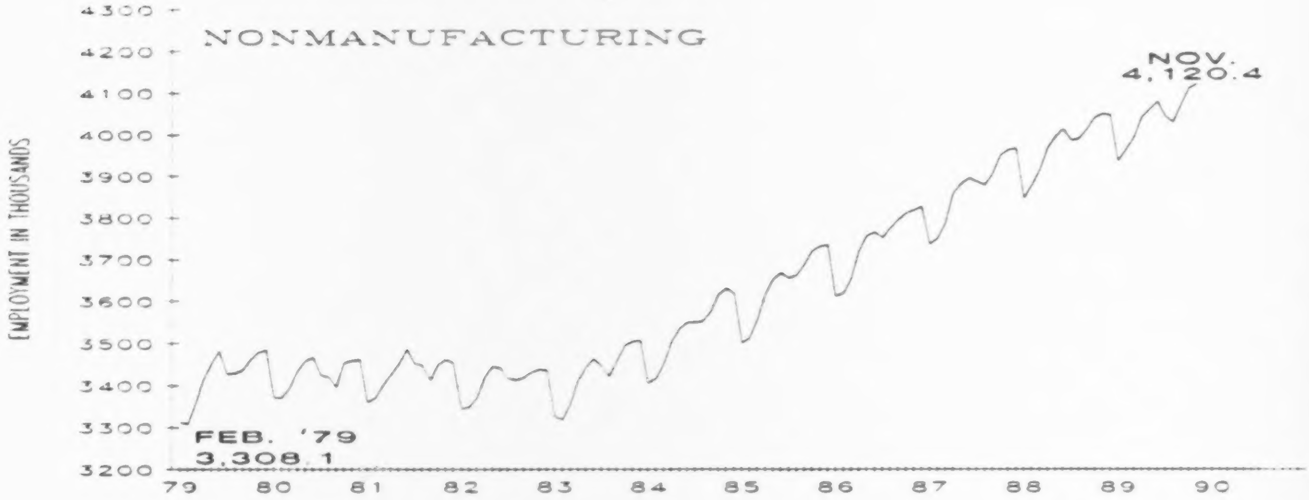
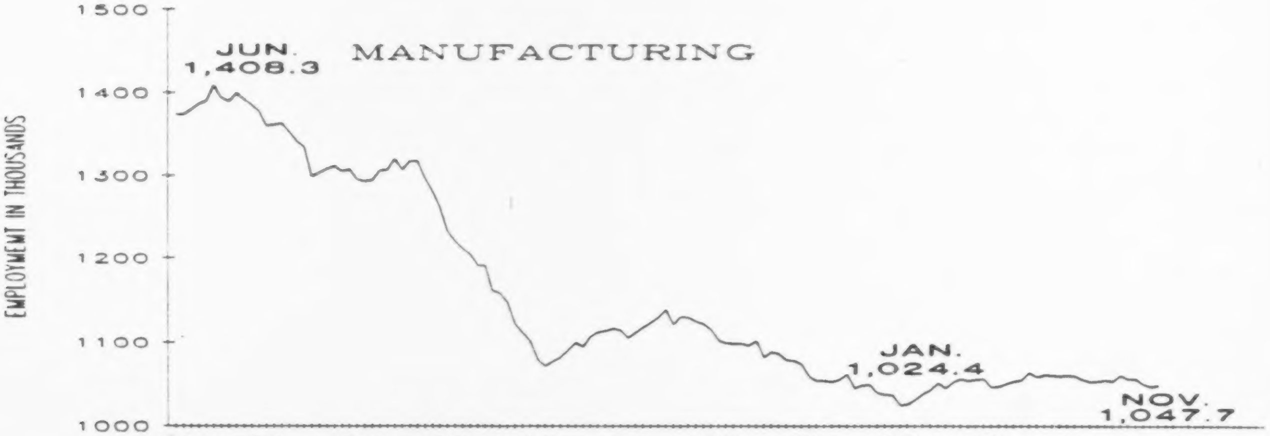
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS NOV. 1989 P/	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS NOV. 1989 P/	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS NOV. 1989 P/	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$436.56	$432.60	$433.06	40.8	40.6	41.6	$10.70	$10.66	$10.41
DURABLE GOODS	475.86	472.16	474.82	42.0	41.6	42.7	11.33	11.35	11.12
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	351.34	353.98	353.57	39.3	39.2	40.5	8.94	9.03	8.73
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	368.95	374.13	360.99	39.8	40.1	39.8	9.27	9.33	9.07
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	491.29	482.51	479.61	43.4	42.7	43.8	11.32	11.30	10.95
PRIMARY METALS	524.44	540.06	561.95	41.1	41.8	43.8	12.76	12.92	12.83
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	467.21	455.76	467.83	43.3	42.2	43.6	10.79	10.80	10.73
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	510.26	491.10	498.18	43.5	42.3	43.7	11.73	11.61	11.40
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	432.85	429.72	421.59	41.5	41.2	41.7	10.43	10.43	10.11
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMEN	535.19	548.70	546.49	41.2	41.6	42.2	12.99	13.19	12.95
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	462.02	442.78	447.30	41.4	40.4	42.0	11.16	10.96	10.65
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	433.90	428.13	422.91	40.4	40.2	40.9	10.74	10.65	10.34
NONDURABLE GOODS	388.09	384.15	378.14	39.4	39.4	40.1	9.85	9.75	9.43
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	436.13	434.66	424.96	41.3	41.2	41.5	10.56	10.55	10.24
TOBACCO PRODUCT	284.08	266.09	258.55	42.4	40.5	41.5	6.70	6.57	6.23
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	301.41	294.84	293.53	39.4	39.0	40.1	7.65	7.56	7.32
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	226.32	229.95	227.52	34.5	35.0	36.0	6.56	6.57	6.32
PAPER PRODUCTS	497.66	493.06	481.14	43.2	42.8	43.7	11.52	11.52	11.01
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	441.95	435.38	439.10	38.7	38.7	40.1	11.42	11.25	10.95
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	539.50	521.11	542.98	41.5	41.0	43.3	13.00	12.71	12.54
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	641.45	641.95	616.92	43.4	43.7	42.4	14.78	14.69	14.55
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	393.96	385.43	378.98	42.0	41.4	41.6	9.38	9.31	9.11
LEATHER PRODUCTS	260.99	261.12	242.82	38.1	38.4	37.3	6.85	6.80	6.51
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	503.33	516.00	453.38	39.2	40.0	36.8	12.84	12.90	12.32
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	688.08	653.17	650.79	42.5	40.9	40.7	16.19	15.97	15.99
COMMUNICATIONS	569.42	577.74	538.56	40.1	40.6	39.6	14.20	14.23	13.60
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	710.72	713.40	675.22	43.1	43.5	43.2	16.49	16.40	15.63
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	203.35	190.83	183.10	28.6	27.3	28.3	7.11	6.99	6.47

P/ Preliminary data.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED IN NOVEMBER ROSE TO 40.8 PER WEEK

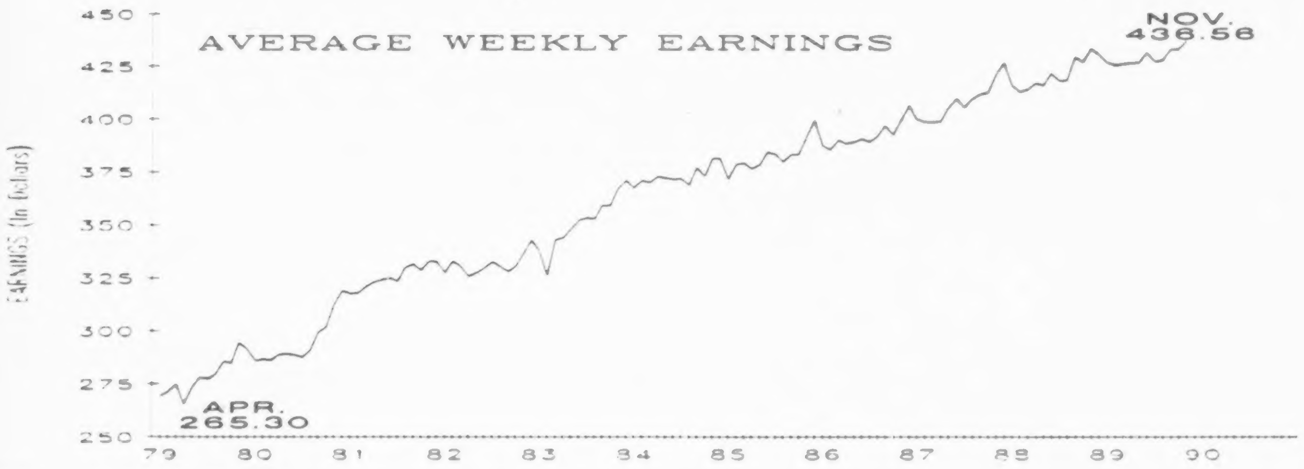
Average weekly hours worked for all of Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers increased by 0.2 of an hour to 40.8 hours during November. The overall average has remained above 40 hours during all of 1989, which gives the industry a sizable cushion to fall back on if orders continue to decline, as they have during most of the year. This means that employers can shorten hours worked before laying off workers.

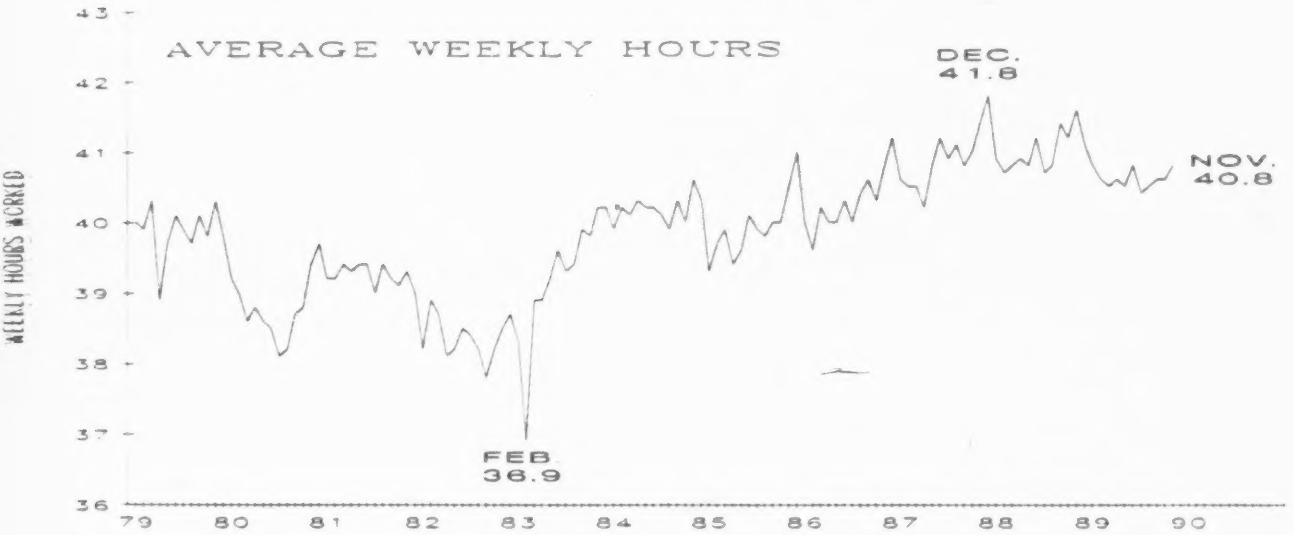
On the national level, the economy is softening, durable goods orders are declining, and the inventory to sales ratio is climbing. This is putting increasing pressure on industry to lower production.

Manufacturing production in Pennsylvania has been declining slowly during most of the year to compensate for the higher inventories. If this trend continues, it is probable that layoffs will escalate sometime in 1990. Thus far, manufacturing has held up remarkably well in the Commonwealth.

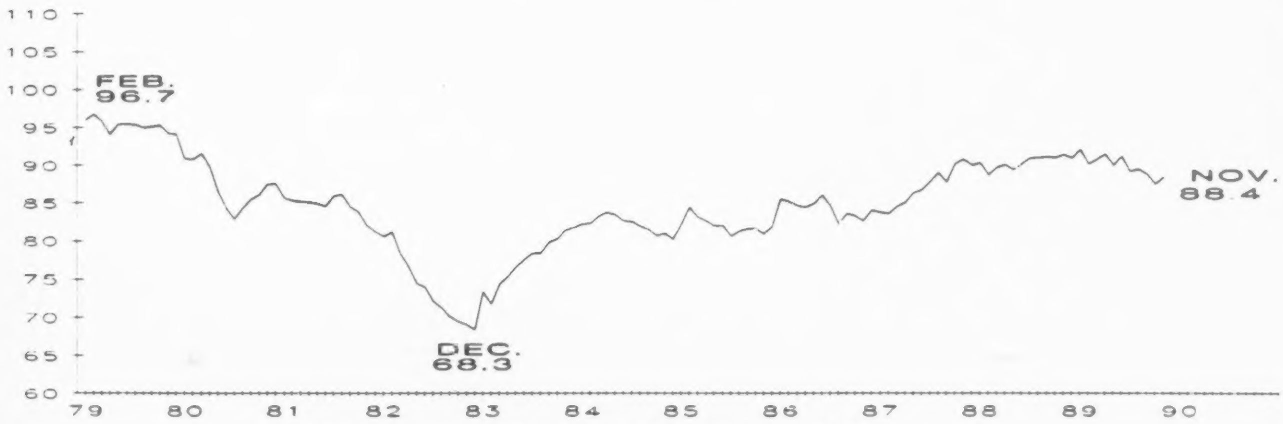
In the durable goods sector, only two selected industries (lumber and wood products, and furniture and fixtures) had workweeks of less than 40 hours. This was most likely the result of the slowdown in construction due to inclement weather. The average for all durable goods industries was 42.0 hours during November (up 0.4 of an hour from October).

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS





PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
(1973=100)



SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	NOV. 1989	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM	
				OCT. 89	NOV. 88
Initial Claims	100,857	87,258	81,982	13,599	18,875
Weeks Claimed	486,946	468,272	437,123	18,674	49,823
...Average Weekly Volume	110,670	106,425	99,346	4,245	11,324
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	0.1	0.2
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	29,403	25,540	24,851	3,863	4,552
Final Payments	7,284	7,140	6,014	144	1,270
Weeks Paid	444,697	377,738	359,952	66,959	84,745
Net Benefit Amount	$72,512,718	$63,664,294	$54,571,940	$8,848,424	$17,940,778
Avg. Check Amount	$163.06	$168.54	$151.61	-$5.48	$11.45

INCREASE IN CLAIMS FOR NOVEMBER

In November, for the second successive month, both the initial claims and weeks claimed totals increased from the previous month. Initial claims jumped by 13,599 or 16 percent and weeks claimed by 18,674 or 4 percent from October to November. Compared to November 1988 initial claims were up 23 percent and weeks claimed were up 11 percent. November was the seventh month in succession for initial claims and the sixth month in succession for weeks claimed during which the month's total topped year-ago levels. As a result, totals for 1989 through November showed that initial claims were 75,097 or 9 percent above and weeks claimed were 370,844 or 7 percent above 1988 totals for the same period. Reflecting the increase in weeks claimed, the insured unemployment rate (IUR) edged upward from 2.2 percent in October to 2.3 percent in November. The November rate was the highest for the month since 1986.

The ratio of weeks paid to weeks claimed in November at .91 was well above the October ratio of .81. The rise in the ratio contributed to an increase of 66,959 or 19 percent in weeks paid from October to November. A $5.48 drop in the average check amount from a month ago coupled with the gain in weeks paid yielded a net benefit amount for November of $72.5 million, up $8.8 million from the October amount. Income to the Trust Fund during November was more than double disbursements ($162 million to $73 million) which generated a record $1.63 billion in Trust Fund reserves at the end of the month.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - NOVEMBER 1989

Income	$ 161,964,430	Cash Reserves	$ 1,628,564,458
Disbursements	$ 72,510,132	Net Reserves	$ 1,628,564,458

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MOST COUNTIES ON THE UPTURN DURING NOVEMBER

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, rose in sixty-two Pennsylvania Counties during November. Two Counties (Berks and Snyder) held their rates steady, while the remaining three counties (Montour, Northumberland and Union) had reductions in their rates since October. However, these same five counties had sizable increases in their September/October unemployment rates.

The lowest rate of 2.7 was recorded by Chester County and the high of 10.1 was registered in Clearfield County, which was also the only double digit rate posted in the State for November.

The November unadjusted rate for Pennsylvania was 5.1. Sixteen counties had rates lower than the State's rate, one equalled it, and the balance of the counties all had rates higher than Pennsylvania. The Nation's unadjusted rate for November was 5.2.

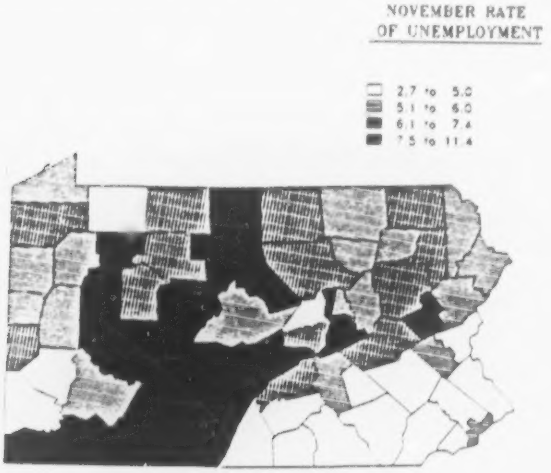


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
NOVEMBER- 1989

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.7	5200
Montgomery	2	3.0	11900
Delaware	3	3.1	9500
Bucks	4	3.6	10700
Adams	5	3.9	1500
Cumberland	5	3.9	4300
Allegheny	7	4.2	27800
Union	7	4.2	700
Berks	9	4.3	7800
Lancaster	10	4.5	10200
Franklin	11	4.6	2700
Lebanon	11	4.6	3000
York	11	4.6	8600
Northampton	14	4.7	5600
Washington	15	4.9	4600
Warren	16	5.0	1100
Montour	17	5.1	400
Lehigh	18	5.2	7900
Mercer	18	5.2	2800
Monroe	20	5.3	2500
Philadelphia	21	5.4	40100
Pike	21	5.4	700
Dauphin	23	5.6	7800
Butler	24	5.7	4200
Lawrence	24	5.7	2700
Bradford	26	5.8	1900
Columbia	26	5.8	1900
Venango	26	5.8	1500
Wyoming	26	5.8	800
Centre	30	5.9	4000
Sullivan	30	5.9	200
Erie	32	6.0	8200
Wayne	32	6.0	1200
Westmoreland	32	6.0	10700
Lackawanna	35	6.3	7100
McKean	35	6.3	1300
Perry	35	6.3	1300
Elk	38	6.4	1100
Luzerne	39	6.6	10800
Lycoming	39	6.6	4100
Jefferson	41	6.7	1400
Crawford	42	6.8	2700
Snyder	42	6.8	1300
Susquehanna	44	7.1	1200
Schuylkill	45	7.3	5500
Tioga	45	7.3	1400
Beaver	47	7.4	4500
Northumberland	48	7.5	3800
Potter	48	7.5	600
Somerset	48	7.5	2400
Cameron	51	7.7	200
Blair	52	7.8	4800
Armstrong	53	8.0	2300
Fayette	54	8.1	4800
Clinton	55	8.2	1300
Fulton	55	8.2	500
Bedford	57	8.5	1800
Carbon	57	8.5	2200
Clarion	59	8.7	1600
Greene	59	8.7	1100
Cambria	61	8.8	5700
Juniata	61	8.8	900
Mifflin	61	8.8	1900
Indiana	64	9.0	3200
Forest	65	9.1	200
Huntingdon	66	9.9	1900
Clearfield	67	10.1	3600

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	NOVEMBER 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		OCTOBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		NOVEMBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	6729.0	5.4	6561.0	5.3	6563.0	5.4
PENNSYLVANIA	321.0	5.4	268.0	4.6	269.0	4.7
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	19.2	5.6	15.7	4.7	12.6	3.9
ALTOONA MSA	4.8	7.7	3.8	6.3	3.7	6.2
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.7	7.7	3.5	5.9	4.7	7.9
ERIE MSA	8.5	6.3	7.1	5.3	7.0	5.4
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	16.0	4.8	13.4	4.1	12.1	3.8
JOHNSTOWN MSA	8.6	8.7	7.0	7.3	6.4	6.8
LANCASTER MSA	9.6	4.2	7.7	3.4	6.5	3.0
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	108.8	4.4	94.9	3.9	95.9	4.0
PITTSBURGH PMSA	52.3	5.3	43.6	4.5	50.1	5.2
READING MSA	8.3	4.6	8.8	4.9	7.4	4.2
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	23.2	6.3	20.2	5.6	19.8	5.5
SHARON MSA	3.0	5.6	2.2	4.2	2.2	4.3
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.8	5.8	3.2	4.9	2.7	4.3
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.2	6.8	3.5	5.8	2.9	4.9
YORK MSA	9.8	4.4	8.7	4.0	8.7	4.0

* Preliminary data.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES RISE IN FOURTEEN MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

Fourteen of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas recorded upturns in their seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for November.

Only Reading MSA recorded a decline (-0.3 of a percentage point) over the month. These increases reduced the number of areas with full employment from ten in October to five in November. A rate of 5.0 percent or less has been considered full employment by most economists. A rate of 4.2 for Lancaster MSA was the lowest during November and a rate of 8.7 in Johnstown MSA was the highest. All fifteen major labor market areas recorded single digit rates for the month.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

In November, the unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.7 for SDA 21 (Chester County) to 8.3 for SDA 10 (Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, and Somerset Counties) (see table 7 on next page).

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
NOVEMBER 1989 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	135.8	127.6	8.2	6.0
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	108.4	101.3	7.1	6.6
03	City of Pittsburgh	177.4	169.5	7.9	4.5
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	485.7	465.8	19.9	4.1
05	Beaver	60.6	56.1	4.5	7.4
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	137.7	128.0	9.7	7.0
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	236.5	221.0	15.5	6.6
08	Greene, Washington	106.4	100.7	5.7	5.4
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	106.2	97.9	8.3	7.8
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	206.6	189.4	17.2	8.3
*11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	234.7	219.6	15.1	6.4
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.5	79.1	5.4	6.4
14	Lackawanna	112.3	105.2	7.1	6.3
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	105.5	98.9	6.6	6.2
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	238.7	222.5	16.3	6.8
17	Philadelphia	746.9	706.7	40.1	5.4
18	Bucks	299.5	288.7	10.7	3.6
19	Montgomery	392.8	380.9	11.9	3.0
20	Delaware	301.7	292.3	9.5	3.1
21	Chester	193.8	188.5	5.2	2.7
22	Lehigh, Northampton	271.4	257.9	13.5	5.0
23	Berks	182.3	174.5	7.8	4.3
*24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	344.0	326.7	17.3	5.0
25	Lancaster	228.8	218.6	10.2	4.5
26	York	186.1	177.5	8.6	4.6
27	Adams, Franklin	98.4	94.1	4.2	4.3
28	Lawrence, Mercer	101.4	95.9	5.5	5.5
*29	Montour, Northumberland	58.3	54.1	4.2	7.2
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5943.0	5639.0	303.0	5.1

* These SDAs have been redefined starting with August data.

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Statistics is releasing the publication OCCUPATIONAL WAGE SURVEY, READING METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA. This report contains comprehensive average hourly and starting wage for one-hundred and eight occupations in Berks County. If you wish to obtain a copy of this free publication, complete the address form provided.

Organization (or individual)________________________________

ATTN:(Dept.)____

Address____

City ______________ State __________ Zip Code ___________

Please fold and staple. Address on reverse side.

56595-11
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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation........1
Nonagricultural Jobs........................2-4
Hours and Earnings.................5-6
Unemployment Compensation.........7
County Data.............8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets..........9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas... 10

HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged from a revised December rate of 5.2 percent.
- Nonagricultural employment retreated 110,700 to a January level of 5,040,000. The loss was less-than-normal for this period.
- Average weekly earnings and hours worked in manufacturing dropped slightly in December.
- Initial claims and weeks claimed totals increased in December. Annual claims totals for 1989 were up from 1988.
- Sixty-six counties maintained single digit unadjusted unemployment rates during December.
- In December, seasonally adjusted unemployment rates dropped in eleven of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas.

ISSUED: FEBRUARY 1990

LABOR
MARKET
INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry

Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania. The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	**Phone Number**	**Counties**
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 560-1978	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA, Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)826-2538 826-2418	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider	(717)783-3294	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 327-3532	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213 533-2207	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350 565-5324 565-5346	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 871-4765	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR JANUARY 1990

Pennsylvania's January employment statistics showed little change, repeating December's reinforcement of the substantially higher levels of employment and unemployment attained in November. January's seasonally adjusted jobless rate was unchanged from a revised December rate of 5.2 percent. The nationwide rate was 5.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, in January.

Data made available through the Current Population Survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show January's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,568,000, down 7,000 since December. Compared to a year ago, employment was down 57,000 as the economic slowdown spreading through the national economy cut into Pennsylvania's jobs. This was the first January to January decline since 1982-83. Compared to two years ago, employment still held a healthy 111,000 advantage, and compared to three years ago, a substantial 338,000 gain.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

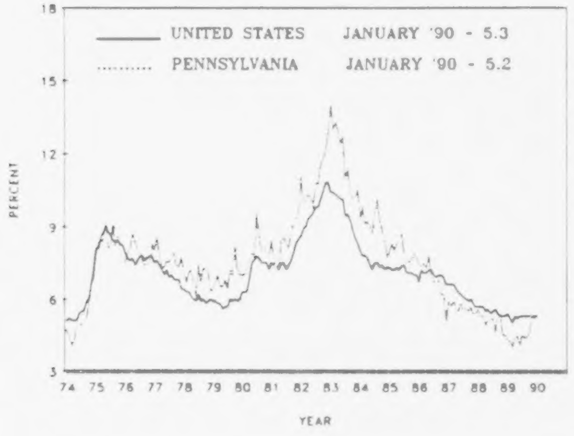


TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	JAN. 1990	DEC 1989	JAN. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM DEC. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,875	5,880	5,880	-5	-5
Employment	5,568	5,575	5,625	7	-57
Unemployment	307	305	255	2	52
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.2	5.2	4.3	0.0	0.9
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,860	5,855	5,856	5	4
Employment	5,513	5,567	5,562	-54	-49
Unemployment	348	288	294	60	54
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.9	4.9	5.0	1.0	0.9

Unemployment, adjusted for seasonality, edged up 2,000 to 307,000 in January. This small increase failed to change the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment which remained at December's rate of 5.2 percent. The rate has held above five percent for three months now, confirming the move to higher unemployment as both state and national economies soften. January's rate of 5.2 percent was significantly higher than the year-ago rate of 4.3 percent, but held below the rates of two years ago (5.6 percent) and three years ago (5.9 percent).

Labor force data have been revised for all months of 1985 through 1989, an annual occurrence with the release of January Current Population Survey estimates. During this time the Bureau of Labor Statistics revises the previously reported labor force data for the eleven largest states. The revisions are based upon updated population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and new seasonal adjustment factors recomputed by

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	JAN. 1990 AP/	DEC. 1989 P/	NOV 1989	DEC. 1988	NET CHANGE TO DEC. 1989 FROM:	
					NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5040.0	5150.7	5167.8	5107.6	-17.1	43.1
—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1033.4	1043.0	1047.4	1059.5	-4.4	-16.5
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	586.4	591.2	592.6	605.5	-1.4	-14.3
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		30.2	30.6	31.1	-0.4	-0.9
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.2	21.3	21.7	-0.1	-0.5
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.1	47.9	47.5	-0.8	-0.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		91.0	91.1	91.8	-0.1	-0.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.5	89.1	92.5	0.4	-3.0
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		112.5	112.7	109.8	-0.2	2.7
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		85.7	85.8	92.2	-0.1	-6.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		58.3	58.7	61.7	-0.4	-3.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		34.9	35.0	36.5	-0.1	-1.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.8	20.4	20.7	0.4	0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	447.0	451.8	454.8	454.0	-3.0	-2.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		93.6	93.5	93.0	0.1	0.6
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		30.1	30.2	30.7	-0.1	-0.6
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		78.9	81.3	82.6	-2.4	-3.7
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.8	42.2	41.6	-0.4	0.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.4	84.2	84.0	0.2	0.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.5	61.5	59.8	0.0	1.7
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.2	10.5	10.3	-0.3	-0.1
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		40.0	40.0	40.5	0.0	-0.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.2	10.3	10.3	-0.1	-0.1
—NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4005.6	4106.2	4118.6	4047.3	-12.4	58.9
MINING	27.5	27.9	28.2	28.7	-0.3	-0.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	219.3	237.7	252.0	234.6	-14.3	3.1
TRANSPORTATION	148.9	153.1	151.6	152.4	1.5	0.7
PUBLIC UTILITIES	102.5	102.9	103.1	103.8	-0.2	-0.9
COMMUNICATIONS		48.7	48.8	49.6	-0.1	-0.9
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.2	54.3	54.2	-0.1	0.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	269.5	271.5	271.2	272.7	0.3	-1.2
RETAIL TRADE	870.2	905.2	899.6	912.1	5.6	-6.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		143.4	139.0	142.9	4.4	0.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	296.3	298.0	297.5	293.1	0.5	4.9
BANKING		88.9	88.7	87.1	0.2	1.8
INSURANCE CARRIERS		87.0	86.6	85.4	0.4	1.6
SERVICES	1373.0	1395.4	1398.2	1345.0	-2.8	50.4
BUSINESS SERVICES		251.1	250.8	236.1	0.3	15.0
HEALTH SERVICES		455.2	453.4	437.4	1.8	17.8
–HOSPITALS		247.9	246.8	239.2	1.1	8.7
LEGAL SERVICES		39.2	38.9	38.5	0.3	0.7
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		160.0	163.8	158.1	-3.8	1.9
SOCIAL SERVICES		94.9	95.0	91.0	-0.1	3.9
OTHER SERVICES		395.0	396.3	383.9	-1.3	11.1
GOVERNMENT	698.4	714.5	717.2	704.9	-2.7	9.6
FEDERAL		139.3	138.7	139.3	0.6	0.0
STATE		160.0	163.3	158.8	-3.3	1.2
LOCAL		415.2	415.2	406.8	0.0	8.4
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.0	1.5	1.8	0.8	-0.3	0.7

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NONAGRICULTURAL JOB LOSS LESS-THAN-NORMAL FOR JANUARY

Based on advanced preliminary results from a survey of employer payrolls, Pennsylvania's January count of nonagricultural jobs decreased by 110,700 since December. Monthly job losses within individual industries were widespread, but predominantly less than anticipated, except for the service and government lines which show slightly higher job declines than the seasonal norm. Currently, there are 49,200 more non-farm payroll jobs throughout Pennsylvania than were available one year ago.

PENNSYLVANIA NON-FARM JOBS DECLINE IN DECEMBER

Pennsylvania's nonagricultural jobs dropped to 5,150,700 in December, down 17,100 from November.

Despite the dip in the number of jobs reported since November, employment still stood at the third highest level on record. Compared to one year earlier, there were 43,100 more jobs available throughout the commonwealth's businesses and factories.

Despite a monthly decline in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors, employment levels in manufacturing appear to be holding up when compared to seasonal norms. The 4,400 drop in December was less than expected for this period.

In the durable goods sector, only fabricated metal products and miscellaneous manufactures showed gains, each adding 400 jobs, balanced against losses in all other industry lines for a net loss of 4,400 over the month. Printing and publishing added 200 jobs to the nondurable goods division and food and kindred products added 100, while the remaining industries all recorded declines. This resulted in a December drop of 3,000 for nondurables.

The December loss of 12,400 jobs in nonmanufacturing industries was far greater than the normal drawdown for this time of year. The greatest job loss within this division was in contract construction (-14,300) adversely affected by December's unusually harsh weather.

The less-than-normal increase of 5,600 in retail trade only partially offset the loss in construction. Most recently, retail trade has not seen the increases typically experienced. Consumers seem to be undergoing a "cooling off" period as they display caution in spending. These developments bear watching in the months ahead as the national economy slows.

EMPLOYERS

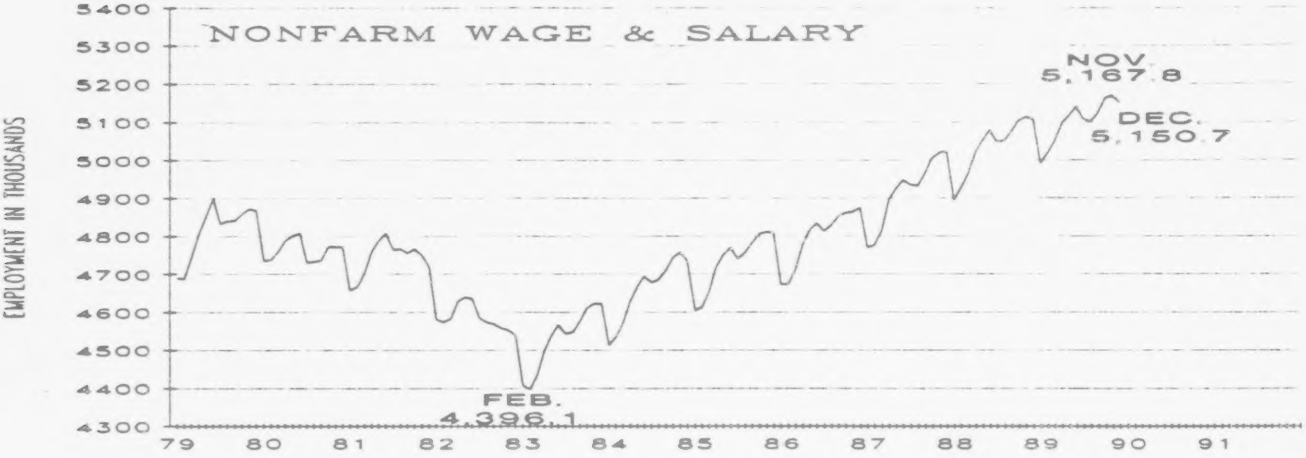
Looking for workers? For employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you. Where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

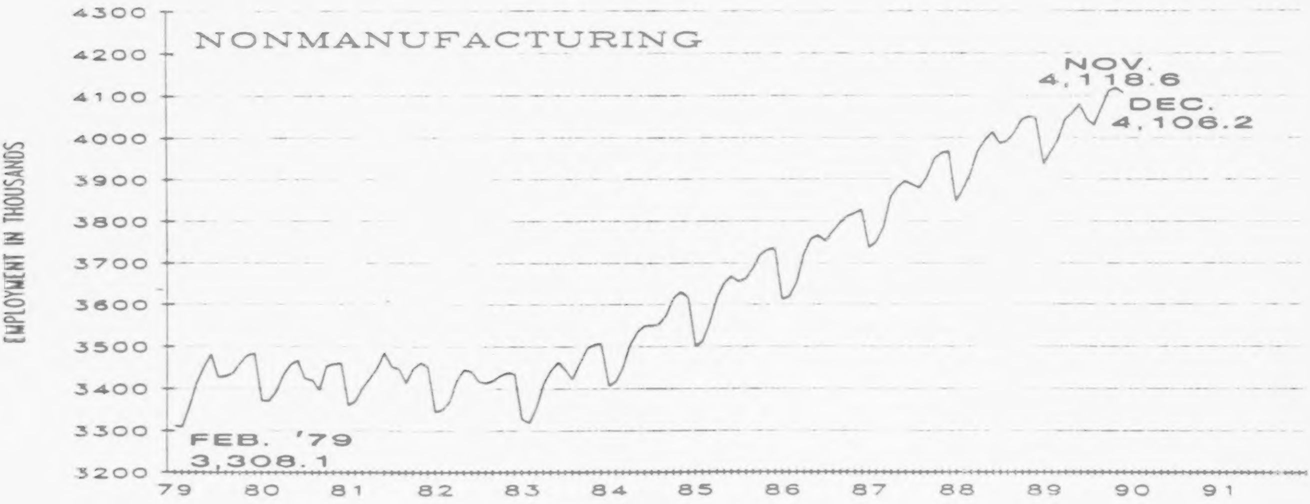
For a working future, this is the place.

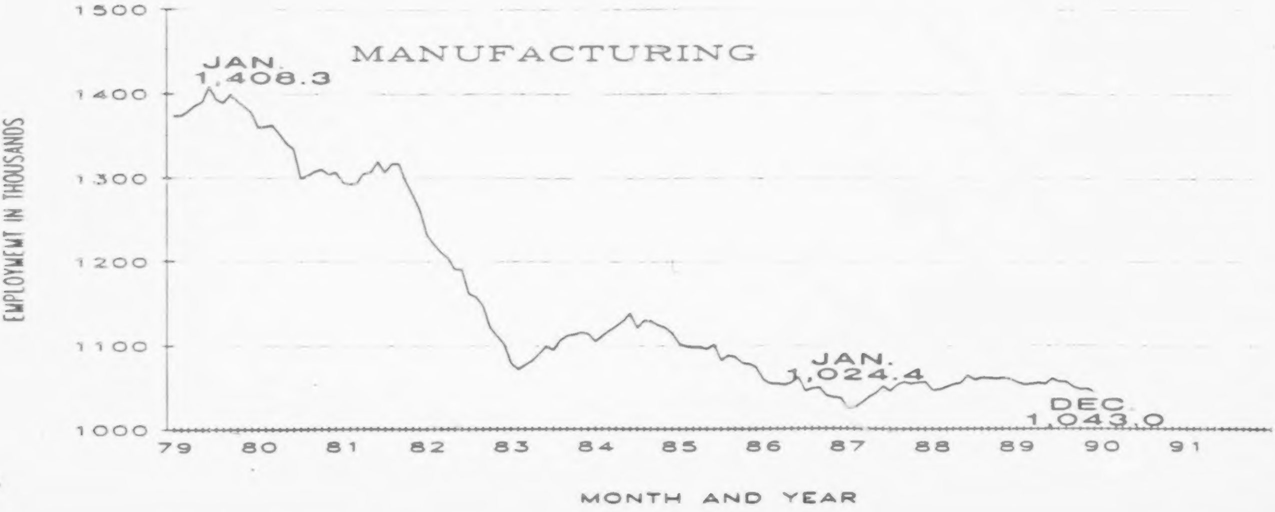
For the Job Center near you call:

1-800-622-JOBS

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC. 1989 P/	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988	DEC. 1989 P/	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988	DEC. 1989 P/	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$439.56	$440.59	$430.32	40.7	41.1	41.1	$10.80	$10.72	$10.47
DURABLE GOODS	476.32	481.37	469.98	41.6	42.3	42.0	11.45	11.38	11.19
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	346.09	364.11	340.56	38.2	40.1	38.7	9.06	9.08	8.80
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	360.64	375.14	362.58	39.2	40.6	39.8	9.20	9.24	9.11
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	470.20	490.42	463.19	41.5	43.4	42.3	11.33	11.30	10.95
PRIMARY METALS	567.63	560.70	565.87	43.1	42.9	43.9	13.17	13.07	12.89
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	459.19	465.70	458.15	42.4	43.2	42.5	10.83	10.78	10.78
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	502.15	509.39	496.37	42.7	43.5	43.2	11.76	11.71	11.49
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	437.65	432.85	414.32	41.8	41.7	40.9	10.47	10.38	10.13
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMEN	532.47	536.84	540.09	40.4	41.2	41.9	13.18	13.03	12.89
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	450.55	459.38	445.71	40.7	41.2	41.5	11.07	11.15	10.74
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	431.24	437.66	404.54	39.6	40.3	38.2	10.89	10.86	10.59
NONDURABLE GOODS	393.62	388.29	378.65	39.6	39.5	39.9	9.94	9.83	9.49
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	443.04	435.72	419.84	41.6	41.3	41.0	10.65	10.55	10.24
TOBACCO PRODUCT	272.99	284.08	257.68	41.3	42.4	40.2	6.61	6.70	6.41
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	296.44	299.88	289.59	38.7	39.2	39.4	7.66	7.65	7.35
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	219.39	225.35	224.16	33.7	34.3	35.3	6.51	6.57	6.35
PAPER PRODUCTS	508.81	499.68	488.32	43.6	43.3	43.6	11.67	11.54	11.20
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	462.64	443.79	444.00	40.3	39.1	40.4	11.48	11.35	10.99
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	541.43	539.25	555.59	42.2	41.9	44.2	12.83	12.87	12.57
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	633.04	650.62	638.24	42.6	44.2	43.3	14.86	14.72	14.74
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	394.37	393.12	377.15	41.6	42.0	41.4	9.48	9.36	9.11
LEATHER PRODUCTS	254.76	260.68	243.94	37.3	38.0	37.3	6.83	6.86	6.54
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	513.50	504.50	454.58	39.5	39.2	37.2	13.00	12.87	12.22
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	683.06	684.34	661.50	42.4	42.4	42.0	16.11	16.14	15.75
COMMUNICATIONS	567.12	572.42	534.26	40.8	41.3	39.4	13.90	13.86	13.56
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	711.33	710.64	669.24	43.4	43.2	42.9	16.39	16.45	15.60
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	208.45	192.16	198.69	29.4	28.3	30.9	7.09	6.79	6.43

P/ Preliminary data.

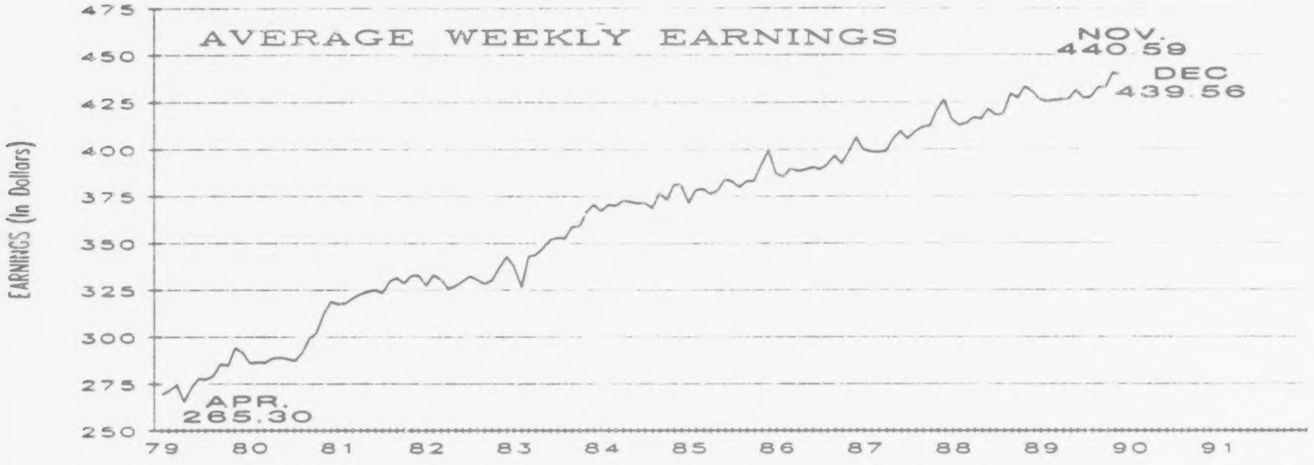
WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED DROP SLIGHTLY

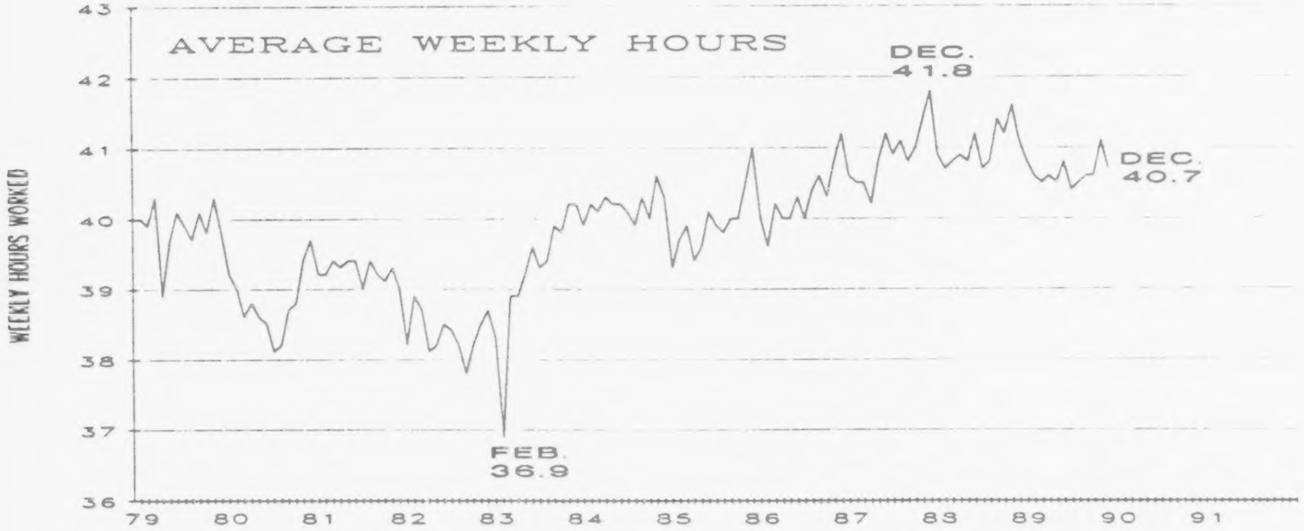
Manufacturing production workers earned an average of $439.56 during the middle week of December. These earnings were $1.03 less than for the comparable week of November. This was the net result of a slightly shorter workweek (-0.4 hour) and an increase of 8 cents in average hourly earnings.Current paychecks were $9.24 more than one year ago; the net result of a decrease of 0.4 of an hour in the workweek and a gain of 33 cents in hourly earnings.

The average workweek for all of Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers was 40.7 hours in December. Although this figure is down 0.4 of an hour from November, it is the second longest workweek for these workers since June when the workweek was 40.8 hours. November's average workweek, at 41.1 hours, was the longest of the year. The current workweek still gives employers a sizable cushion to rely on before having to layoff workers in the event of a downturn in orders.

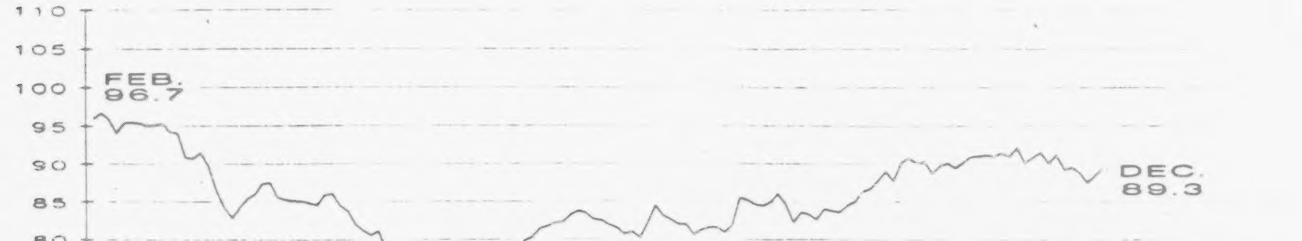
In the durable goods sector, hours worked were down 0.7 of an hour from November. Still, at 41.6 hours, the workweek is holding up fairly well. Seven of the ten durable goods industry lines had workweeks in excess of 40 hours. Production workers in the nondurable goods sector worked the longest workweek of the year during December when they averaged 39.6 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS





PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
(1973=100)



SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	DEC. 1989	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM NOV. 89	NET CHANGE FROM DEC. 88
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	141,203	100,857	124,392	40,346	16,811
Weeks Claimed	564,725	486,946	499,960	77,779	64,765
...Average Weekly Volume	134,458	110,670	113,627	23,788	20,831
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.8%	2.3%	2.4%	0.5	0.4
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	38,761	29,403	33,747	9,358	5,014
Final Payments	7,095	7,284	6,746	-189	349
Weeks Paid	487,610	444,697	450,441	42,913	37,169
Net Benefit Amount	$84,058,768	$72,512,718	$69,591,740	$11,546,050	$14,467,028
Avg Check Amount	$172.39	$163.06	$154.50	$9.33	$17.89

ANNUAL CLAIMS TOTALS IN 1989 UP FROM 1988

Claims totals underwent the seasonal November to December increase. Initial claims jumped by 40,346 or 40 percent from a month ago and weeks claimed 77,779 or 16 percent. Both of the December claims figures were higher than a year ago with initial claims up by 14 percent and weeks claimed were up 13 percent. For calendar year 1989 initial claims totaled 1,090,828 and weeks claimed totaled 6,598,609. These annual totals represented an increase of 9 percent over 1988 for initial claims and 7 percent over 1988 for weeks claimed. The insured unemployment rate (IUR) rose from November's 2.3 percent to December's 2.8 percent, which was the highest for the month since 1986.

Weeks paid increased by 42,913 or 10 percent from November to December and the average check amount soared to $172.39 in December, a $9.33 increase from a month ago. As a result, the net benefit amount reached $84 million in December which was $12 million above a month ago and $14 million above a year ago. Compared to 1988, the annual totals in 1989 were higher for weeks paid (a 343,816 increase) and net benefits (a $150 million increase and the annual average in 1989 was higher for the average check amount (a $16.85 increase). Much of the increase in the average check amount was due to the suspension of the 5 percent benefit reduction in 1989. With income well below disbursements during December ($5 million compared to $84 million), cash reserves in the Trust Fund fell to $1.55 billion at the end of the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - DECEMBER 1989

Income	$ 5,495,775	Cash Reserves	$ 1,550,006,772
Disbursements	$ 84,053,462	Net Reserves	$ 1,550,006,772

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

SIXTY-SIX COUNTIES MAINTAIN SINGLE DIGIT UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Unadjusted unemployment rates for sixty-six of the sixty-seven Pennsylvania counties remained at single digit levels. Rates ranged from 2.6 percent for Chester County to 10.0 percent for Clearfield. Thirty-six counties recorded rate increases, twenty-two had rate declines and nine remained stable. Mifflin (+1.6) recorded the largest increase; Cameron (-2.0) the largest decrease. Cutbacks in construction and other seasonal industries reduced employment while retail trade employment was bolstered by the pre-holiday shopping period.

Of the thirty-four counties with the highest unemployment rates, nineteen were in the west, ten in the central and five in the eastern portion of the state. Conversely, of the thirty-three counties with the lowest rates, thirteen were in the eastern portion of the state, 11 in the central portion and 9 were in the western portion.

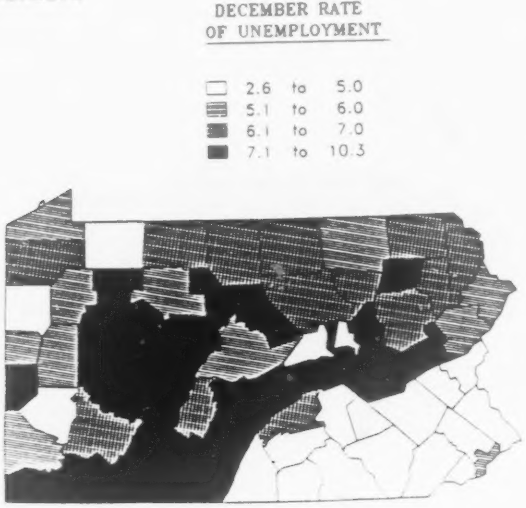


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
DECEMBER- 1989

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.6	5000
Montgomery	2	3.0	11900
Delaware	3	3.1	9200
Bucks	4	3.6	10700
Cumberland	5	3.9	4300
Adams	6	4.0	1600
Allegheny	7	4.2	28100
Union	7	4.2	700
Berks	9	4.3	7800
Lancaster	10	4.4	10100
Franklin	11	4.6	2700
York	11	4.6	8600
Lebanon	13	4.7	3000
Northampton	14	4.8	5700
Montour	15	5.0	400
Washington	15	5.0	4700
Lehigh	17	5.1	7800
Warren	17	5.1	1200
Mercer	19	5.2	2800
Philadelphia	20	5.3	39800
Pike	20	5.3	700
Dauphin	22	5.6	7800
Monroe	22	5.6	2600
Butler	24	5.7	4200
Lawrence	25	5.8	2700
Wyoming	25	5.8	800
Bradford	27	5.9	1900
Centre	27	5.9	4000
Columbia	27	5.9	1900
Sullivan	27	5.9	200
Venango	27	5.9	1500
Erie	32	6.0	8100
Wayne	32	6.0	1200
Westmoreland	34	6.1	10800
Perry	35	6.2	1300
Lackawanna	36	6.3	7000
McKean	36	6.3	1400
Elk	38	6.4	1100
Jefferson	39	6.6	1300
Luzerne	39	6.6	10800
Lycoming	39	6.6	4100
Snyder	42	6.7	1300
Crawford	43	6.8	2700
Susquehanna	44	7.1	1200
Schuylkill	45	7.3	5500
Beaver	46	7.4	4500
Tioga	46	7.4	1400
Potter	48	7.5	600
Somerset	49	7.6	2500
Northumberland	50	7.7	3800
Cameron	51	7.8	200
Blair	52	7.9	4900
Armstrong	53	8.0	2300
Fayette	54	8.1	4900
Fulton	54	8.1	500
Clinton	56	8.2	1300
Bedford	57	8.5	1800
Carbon	58	8.6	2300
Greene	59	8.7	1100
Cambria	60	8.8	5700
Clarion	60	8.8	1600
Juniata	60	8.8	900
Forest	63	8.9	200
Mifflin	63	8.9	1900
Indiana	65	9.0	3200
Huntingdon	66	9.7	1900
Clearfield	67	10.0	3600

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	DECEMBER 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		NOVEMBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		DECEMBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	6658.0	5.3	6652.0	5.3	6554.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	305.0	5.2	312.0	5.3	261.0	4.5
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	16.6	5.0	19.2	5.6	13.2	4.0
ALTOONA MSA	4.2	6.8	4.9	7.9	3.6	6.0
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.9	8.2	4.7	7.8	5.0	8.4
ERIE MSA	7.8	5.8	8.5	6.3	6.7	5.1
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	14.2	4.3	16.0	4.8	12.5	3.9
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.7	7.9	8.6	8.7	5.9	6.2
LANCASTER MSA	9.0	4.0	9.4	4.1	7.7	3.5
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	103.7	4.2	108.0	4.4	98.3	4.0
PITTSBURGH PMSA	50.9	5.2	52.0	5.2	50.1	5.2
READING MSA	8.0	4.4	8.3	4.6	8.4	4.7
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	23.5	6.4	23.0	6.2	19.3	5.4
SHARON MSA	2.6	4.9	3.0	5.5	2.3	4.5
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.6	5.5	3.9	5.9	2.9	4.6
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.1	6.7	4.2	6.8	3.2	5.4
YORK MSA	10.6	4.7	10.1	4.5	10.1	4.5

* Preliminary data.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DROP IN ELEVEN MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates dropped in eleven of the fifteen major labor market areas during December. Beaver County PMSA, Scranton/Wilkes-Barre MSA and York MSA recorded moderate increases while the Pittsburgh PMSA rate was unchanged. However, all major labor market areas except Reading MSA and Beaver County PMSA had rates higher than a year ago. Lancaster MSA had the lowest rate (4.0), while Beaver County PMSA had the highest rate (8.2); however, this rate is 0.2 of a percentage point lower than a year ago. The rates of seven labor market areas were higher than the national rate of 5.3 percent; the remaining eight areas were lower. All fifteen labor market areas recorded single digit rates for the month.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.6 percent for SDA 21 to 7.8 percent for SDA 10. Fifteen of the SDAs recorded rate decreases, six recorded increases and seven recorded no change from November.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
DECEMBER 1989 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP	UNEMP	RATE(%)
01	Erie	133.1	125.7	7.3	5.5
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	105.8	99.2	6.6	6.3
03	City of Pittsburgh	174.7	167.4	7.3	4.2
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	478.7	460.1	18.6	3.9
05	Beaver	59.7	55.3	4.3	7.3
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	135.5	126.3	9.2	6.8
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	234.4	218.3	16.1	6.9
08	Greene, Washington	105.6	99.6	6.0	5.7
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	104.9	96.8	8.1	7.7
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	205.0	188.9	16.1	7.8
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	231.0	215.6	15.3	6.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	83.5	78.2	5.3	6.4
14	Lackawanna	110.6	103.7	6.9	6.2
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	104.8	97.9	6.9	6.6
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	235.5	219.5	16.0	6.8
17	Philadelphia	749.7	711.2	38.5	5.1
18	Bucks	301.5	290.5	11.0	3.6
19	Montgomery	395.6	383.3	12.2	3.1
20	Delaware	303.6	294.1	9.4	3.1
21	Chester	194.9	189.7	5.2	2.6
22	Lehigh, Northampton	269.2	256.5	12.7	4.7
23	Berks	180.1	173.1	7.0	3.9
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	338.1	324.3	13.8	4.1
25	Lancaster	223.8	215.2	8.6	3.8
26	York	184.7	176.3	8.5	4.6
27	Adams, Franklin	96.8	93.0	3.8	3.9
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.1	95.1	5.0	5.0
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.6	53.4	4.2	7.4
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5898.0	5608.0	290.0	4.9

* These SDAs have been redefined starting with August data.

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

PENNSYLVANIA

LMI ALERT

ANNOUNCING: Labor Market Information (LMI) Publications

We are pleased to offer the latest products of the Bureau of Research & Statistics, PA Department of Labor and Industry. Future announcements will be made highlighting new developments and additional labor market resources.

__ Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis

Released monthly, this publication focuses on economic information and analysis and is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

__ Labor Market Trends Through the Year 2000

A profile of PA's population and labor force at the turn of the century which should be useful in analyzing the dynamics of the labor market.

__Wage Surveys

A report containing comprehensive average hourly and starting wage information by occupation for selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Pennsylvania. Also included are job title definitions. Currently, surveys are available for Beaver County, Johnstown, Scranton -- Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, Altoona and Reading.

__Annual Planning Information Report

An annual publication containing employment and unemployment data, occupational employment trends, as well as population and labor force characteristics. This report is designed to provide basic statistical data and analysis and is intended to be used in planning and administering job development and training programs. A report is prepared for the Commonwealth as a whole and for each of Pennsylvania's fifteen Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

__Affirmative Action

An annual report containing economic and demographic statistics and analysis for use by employers in evaluating their affirmative Action Programs and in setting goals to improve their use of women and minorities in their labor forces. A report is prepared for the Commonwealth as a whole and for each of Pennsylvania's forty labor market areas.

__Labor Market Letters

A narrative review of current employment and unemployment developments and prospects for PA's major labor market areas. Includes monthly and quarterly civilian labor force data, as well as establishment data, average gross earnings and working time of production workers in manufacturing industries.

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PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation........1
Nonagricultural Jobs........................2-4
Hours and Earnings................5-6
Unemployment Compensation.........7
County Data.............8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets..........9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas......................10

HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's civilian labor force surged to a record high in February; however, unemployment also increased as the seasonally adjusted jobless rate rose from 5.2 percent in January to 5.7 percent in February.
- Nonagricultural employment gained 12,200 jobs to a February level of 5,072,500.
- Average weekly earnings and hours worked in manufacturing dropped slightly in January for the second consecutive month.
- Initial claims for unemployment compensation and weeks claimed totals increased in January. The average check amount for January was a record $175.82.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates increased in all sixty-seven counties during January.
- Thirteen of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had higher unemployment rates in January than one year ago; January data was not available for the other two areas.

ISSUED: MARCH 1990

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis
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Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.
The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	**Phone Number**	**Counties**
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 560-1978	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)826-2538 826-2418	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider	(717)783-3294	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 327-3532	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213 533-2207	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350 565-5324 565-5346	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 871-4765	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

ANNOUNCING

. . . REVISED FIGURES

Each year with the release of January estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Pennsylvania, previously reported data undergo annual revisions. These estimates were obtained from a survey of business establishments conducted each month by the State Dept. of Labor & Industry for the U. S. Department of Labor. Revised estimates reflect adjustments based on more complete counts (benchmarks) of employment reported by employers for the first quarter of 1989.

Beginning with this release the data have been revised to first quarter 1989 benchmarks and are, therefore, not strictly comparable to figures published prior to March 1990.

The nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates also reflect a change to the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes. All data published prior to March 1990 were based on 1972 SIC Codes.

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR FEBRUARY 1990

Pennsylvania's civilian labor force surged to a record high in February and employment increased by 55,000 since January. At the same time, total unemployment also increased 36,000 as the seasonally adjusted jobless rate rose from 5.2 percent in January to 5.7 percent in February.

Data made available through the Current Population Survey of households, by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show February's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,623,000, up 55,000 since January. This gain, combined with earlier losses, resulted in very little over-the-year change, down 2,000 from February 1989. Job creation has slowed considerably from earlier in the economic expansion. Compared to two years ago, employment stands 166,000 higher, and compared to three years ago, a substantial 394,000 higher.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

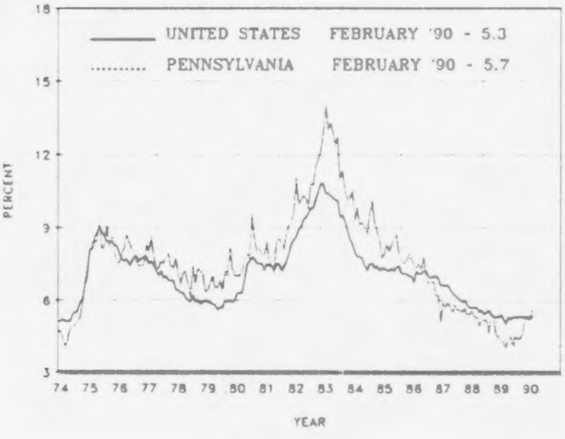

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	FEB. 1990	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,966	5,875	5,878	91	88
Employment	5,623	5,568	5,625	55	-2
Unemployment	343	307	253	36	90
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.7	5.2	4.3	0.5	1.4
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,883	5,860	5,788	23	95
Employment	5,510	5,513	5,506	-3	4
Unemployment	373	348	283	25	90
Rate of Unemployment (%)	6.3	5.9	4.9	0.4	1.4

The statewide labor force moved to a new record high in February at 5,966,000, seasonally adjusted, eclipsing the March 1989 high of 5,952,000. Labor force growth is continuing at a record pace despite the slowdown in job creation. Pennsylvania's labor force participation rate reached an all-time high average of 62.5 percent of the working age population in 1989 as the strong economy attracted many individuals who would otherwise not look for work. Public confidence in the State's economy is still very high as workers continue to enter the labor force in record numbers.

This continued labor force growth is resulting in higher unemployment as job creation fails to keep pace. Of the 91,000 labor force increase, 55,000 were added to employment roles, leaving 36,000 still seeking employment. This increased total unemployment, seasonally adjusted, to 343,000 in February. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment rose to 5.7 percent in February from 5.2 percent in January. The rate has been climbing since September of last year and is now considerably higher than the year-ago rate of 4.3 percent.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	FEB. 1990 AP/	JAN. 1990 P/	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	NET CHANGE TO JAN. 1990 FROM:	
					DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5072.5	5060.3	5171.0	5014.5	-110.7	45.8
—GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1272.5	1278.3	1302.2	1287.5	-23.9	9.2
MINING	26.8	27.0	27.6	27.2	-0.6	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION	212.6	215.3	233.9	209.0	-18.6	6.3
MANUFACTURING	1033.2	1036.0	1040.7	1051.3	-4.7	-15.3
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES		588.4	591.1	604.8	-2.7	-16.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.4	32.4	31.8	-1.0	-0.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		20.5	20.7	21.6	-0.2	-1.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		46.9	47.6	46.9	-0.7	0.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		90.0	89.1	91.9	0.9	-1.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		90.0	90.7	93.4	-0.7	-3.4
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		111.7	111.2	109.4	0.5	2.3
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		83.5	84.8	89.8	-1.3	-6.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		56.0	55.5	58.4	0.5	-2.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		38.1	38.1	40.6	0.0	-2.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.3	21.0	21.0	-0.7	-0.7
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	447.5	447.6	449.6	446.5	-2.0	1.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		93.2	94.1	91.2	-0.9	2.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		28.2	28.4	29.7	-0.2	-1.5
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		78.0	78.2	80.0	-0.2	-2.0
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.7	41.0	41.2	-0.3	-0.5
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.9	85.0	83.5	-0.1	1.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		60.5	60.6	58.5	-0.1	2.0
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.5	41.7	41.5	-0.2	0.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.5	9.5	9.7	0.0	-0.2
—SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3798.3	3781.0	3867.3	3726.8	-86.3	54.2
TRANSPORTATION	147.6	148.1	153.2	147.9	-5.1	0.2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	102.3	102.6	103.6	104.6	-1.0	-2.0
COMMUNICATIONS		48.1	48.9	49.9	-0.8	-1.8
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.5	54.7	54.7	-0.2	-0.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	280.7	281.6	282.3	276.9	-0.7	4.7
RETAIL TRADE	882.7	891.8	926.5	884.0	-34.7	7.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		129.4	137.9	129.5	-8.5	-0.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	295.4	295.7	296.9	291.7	-1.2	4.0
FINANCE		143.5	143.1	142.3	0.4	1.2
INSURANCE		113.1	113.8	111.0	-0.7	2.1
REAL ESTATE		39.1	40.0	38.4	-0.9	0.7
SERVICES	1382.1	1366.6	1392.5	1333.9	-25.9	32.7
BUSINESS SERVICES		200.5	204.3	196.2	-3.8	4.3
HEALTH SERVICES		456.2	454.4	441.0	1.8	15.2
–HOSPITALS		248.7	247.4	240.4	1.3	8.3
LEGAL SERVICES		40.5	40.8	39.1	-0.3	1.4
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		148.4	157.6	148.3	-9.2	0.1
SOCIAL SERVICES		98.6	98.4	94.0	0.2	4.6
OTHER SERVICES		422.4	437.0	415.3	-14.6	7.1
GOVERNMENT	707.4	694.6	712.3	687.8	-17.7	6.8
FEDERAL		141.9	143.0	141.9	-1.1	0.0
STATE		149.4	156.2	147.9	-6.8	1.5
LOCAL		403.3	413.1	398.0	-9.8	5.3
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.2	-0.5	0.8

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NON-FARM JOBS GAINED 12,200 IN FEBRUARY

Advance preliminary figures from Pennsylvania's monthly employer survey revealed a February growth of more than 12,000 jobs. This increase brought the total nonfarm count to 5,072,500.

The service producing sector contributed 17,300 jobs. All of the gain occurred in services (+15,500) and government (+12,800), as post secondary education facilities resumed classes following semester breaks. The goods producing sector pared 5,800 from the payrolls. These losses were somewhat equally split between manufacturing and contract construction.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NONFARM JOBS DISPLAYED TYPICAL JANUARY DECLINE

Seasonal layoffs trimmed statewide employment by 110,700 jobs in January. Nevertheless, there were still 45,800 more people employed in Pennsylvania in January 1990 then there were in January 1989. Total nonfarm employment was 5,060,300 in January 1990.

As expected, service producing industries accounted for more than three-fourths of the total jobs lost in January. The retail trade and service industries alone saw a decline of 60,600 jobs. Retail trade jobs declined 34,700 from December as temporary holiday jobs ended.

In contrast to the seasonal downturn, a year-to-year comparison of job totals within the service producing sector showed a growth of 54,200, with job gains reported in every major industry except transportation and public utilities.

The goods producing sector, which includes the major industries of manufacturing, mining, and construction accounted for 1,278,300 jobs in January. This count was 23,900 less than December and 9,200 less than January 1989.

Contract construction declined by 18,600 jobs in January, primarily the result of cold weather. Manufacturing employment dropped 4,700 over the month to 1,036,000 in January. This job loss was less then the typical December-to-January drop.

The January 1990 manufacturing job total was 11,600 higher than the total in January 1987, when it was 1,024,000. Total nonfarm payrolls are more than 291,000 higher than in January 1987.

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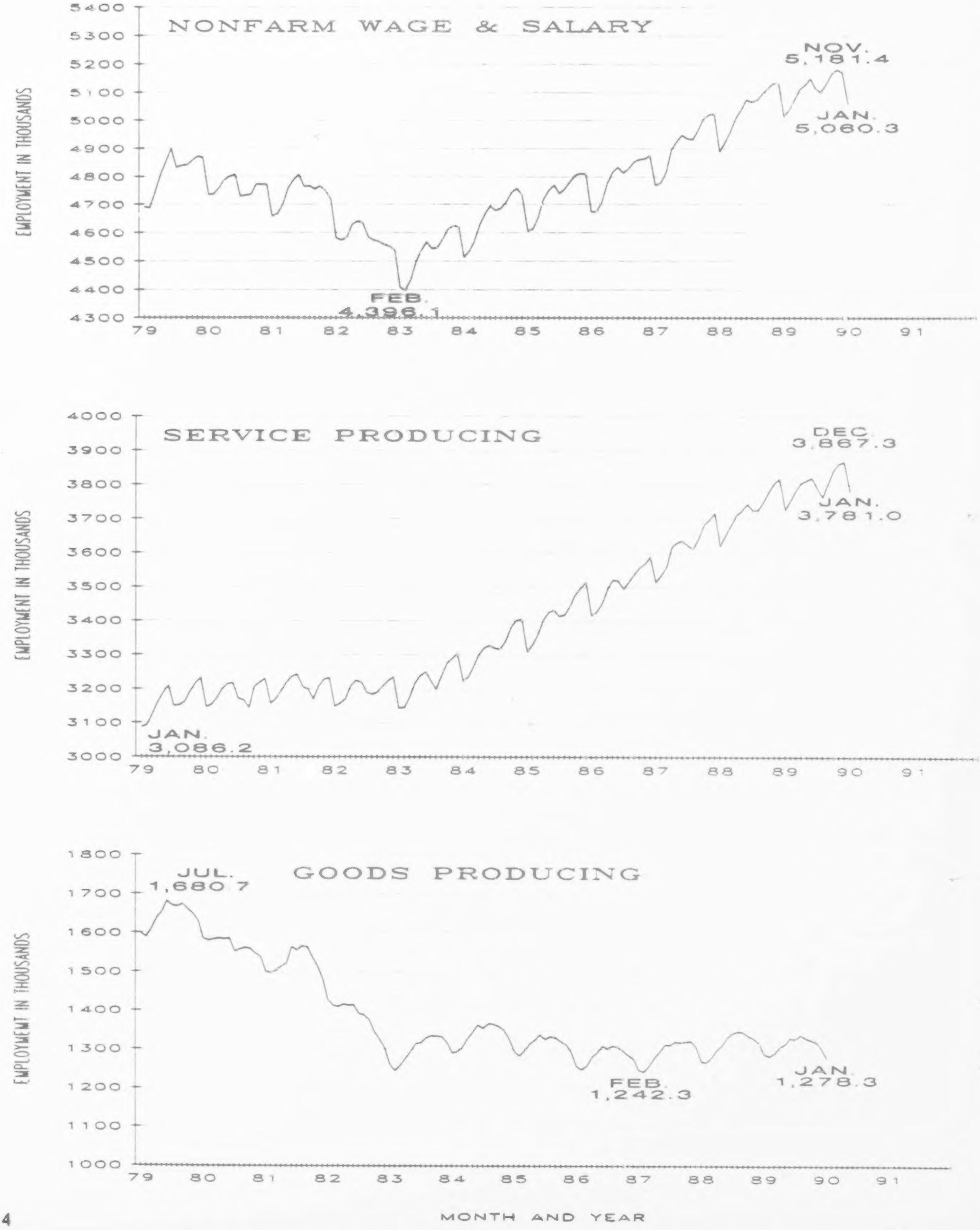
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA



HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS JAN. 1990 P/	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DEC. 1989	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS JAN. 1989	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS JAN. 1990 P/	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS DEC. 1989	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS JAN. 1989	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS JAN. 1990 P/	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS DEC. 1989	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS JAN. 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$658.74	$660.80	$702.19	41.3	41.3	43.0	$15.95	$16.00	$16.33
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	413.42	450.89	442.68	39.6	42.1	43.4	10.44	10.71	10.20
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	441.73	442.27	433.61	40.6	40.8	41.1	10.88	10.84	10.55
DURABLE GOODS	481.85	479.34	474.61	41.9	41.9	42.3	11.50	11.44	11.22
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	357.48	347.24	340.89	39.5	38.2	39.5	9.05	9.09	8.63
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	360.08	362.98	361.15	39.7	39.8	39.6	9.07	9.12	9.12
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	468.29	464.54	472.26	41.7	41.7	42.7	11.23	11.14	11.06
PRIMARY METALS	566.37	552.12	571.83	43.5	42.8	44.5	13.02	12.90	12.85
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	453.42	454.92	459.88	42.1	42.2	42.7	10.77	10.78	10.77
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	519.83	519.60	500.40	43.5	43.3	43.4	11.95	12.00	11.53
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	446.48	451.98	433.84	41.4	42.4	41.2	10.78	10.66	10.53
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	550.94	551.27	525.78	41.3	41.7	41.4	13.34	13.22	12.70
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	457.03	451.54	428.33	41.1	40.9	40.6	11.12	11.04	10.55
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	415.25	437.09	424.68	38.7	40.1	40.6	10.73	10.90	10.46
NONDURABLE GOODS	388.39	394.00	378.02	38.8	39.4	39.5	10.01	10.00	9.57
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	430.54	447.62	424.27	40.2	41.6	40.6	10.71	10.76	10.45
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	288.65	271.83	272.85	42.7	41.0	42.5	6.76	6.63	6.42
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	293.66	292.53	297.47	36.8	37.6	39.4	7.98	7.78	7.55
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	227.14	224.11	226.98	33.7	33.7	35.3	6.74	6.65	6.43
PAPER PRODUCTS	502.11	503.80	481.00	43.7	44.0	43.1	11.49	11.45	11.16
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	436.24	455.31	419.51	38.3	39.8	38.7	11.39	11.44	10.84
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	551.55	568.10	546.56	42.2	43.3	42.7	13.07	13.12	12.80
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	614.79	625.38	624.33	41.4	42.0	42.5	14.85	14.89	14.69
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	407.53	402.41	396.37	41.5	41.4	41.9	9.82	9.72	9.46
LEATHER PRODUCTS	260.75	257.18	255.42	37.9	37.6	38.7	6.88	6.84	6.60
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	550.04	567.02	544.31	39.6	40.3	39.5	13.89	14.07	13.78
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	696.78	696.78	671.53	42.8	42.8	42.8	16.28	16.28	15.69

WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS RECORD ANOTHER SLIGHT DECREASE

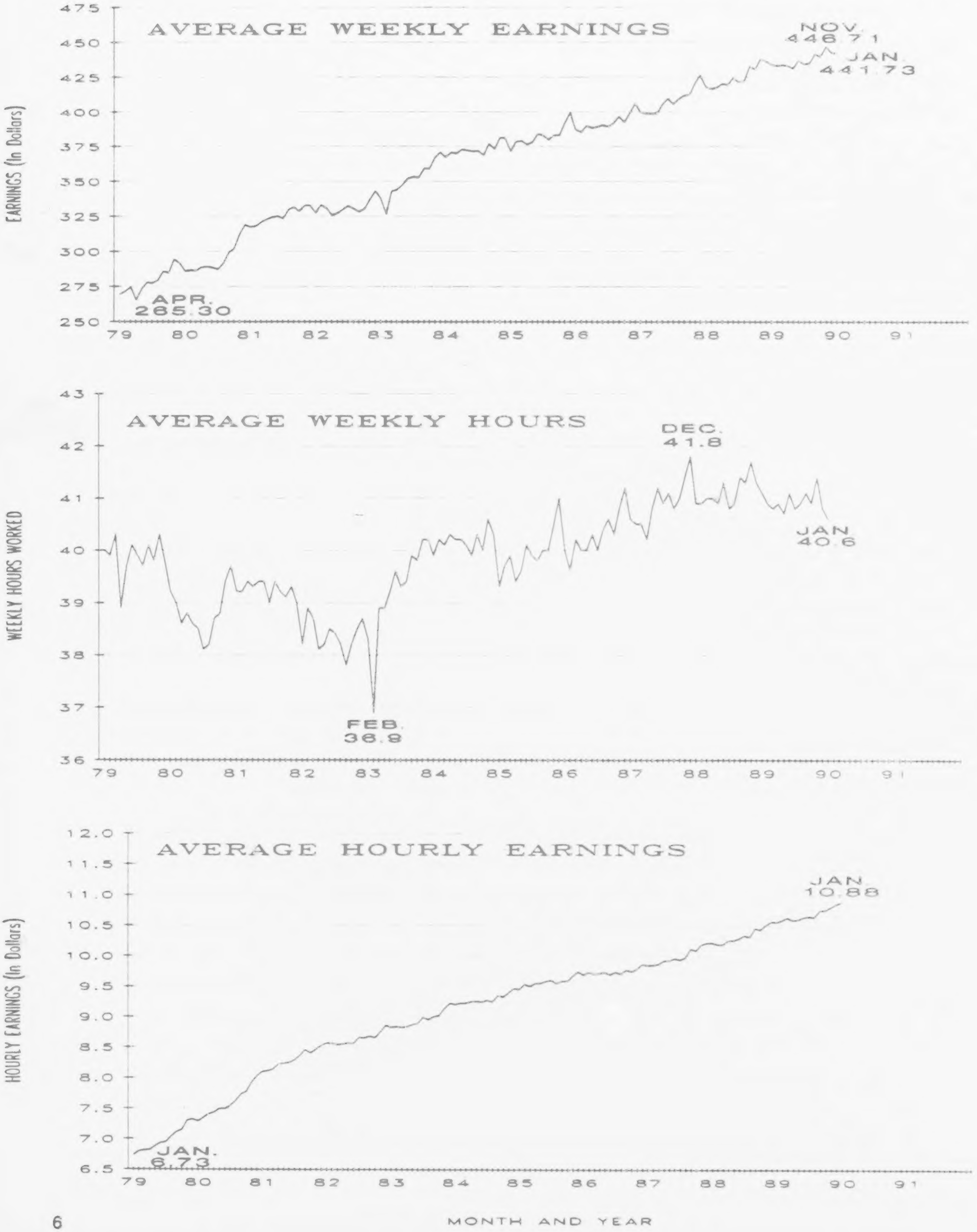
Both the average weekly earnings and the average workweek of Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers experienced small decreases for the second consecutive month. Average weekly earnings, at $441.73, were down 54 cents from December. This was the net result of a loss of 0.4 of an hour in the average workweek (40.6 hours) and a gain of 4 cents in the average hourly earnings ($10.88). Current weekly earnings are $8.12 higher than those of last January; the net result of a loss of 0.2 of an hour in the workweek and a gain of 33 cents in hourly earnings.

In the durable goods sector, average hours worked remained stable at 41.9 from December to January; down from 42.3 hours last January. Average hourly earnings, at $11.50, were up 6 cents from December; 28 cents from last January.

Miscellaneous manufactures joined lumber and wood products and furniture and fixtures as the only durable goods industries with less than 40 hour workweeks. However, seasonal factors helped to push the average workweek in lumber and wood products up by 1.3 hours to 39.5 hours; the same as last January.

Production workers in the nondurable goods sector earned $5.61 less per week in January than December; the result of a negligible increase of one cent in average hourly earnings and the loss of 0.6 of an hour in the average workweek.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS



UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM DEC. 89	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	149,608	141,203	132,682	8,405	16,926
Weeks Claimed	859,744	564,725	720,982	295,019	138,762
...Average Weekly Volume	186,901	134,458	163,860	52,443	23,041
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.9%	2.8%	3.5%	1.1	0.4
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	74,871	38,761	66,862	36,110	8,009
Final Payments	9,908	7,095	8,482	2,813	1,426
Weeks Paid	707,179	487,610	556,480	219,569	150,699
Net Benefit Amount	$124,337,169	$84,058,768	$90,742,543	$40,278,401	$33,594,626
Average Check Amount	$175.82	$172.39	$163.07	$3.43	$12.75

SEASONAL UPTURN IN CLAIMS DURING JANUARY

Initial claims rose by 8,405 or 6 percent in January from a month ago, which is in line with past December to January movements. January was the fourth successive month that the initial claims total increased. January's initial claims total was 16,926 or 13 percent higher than a year ago. Total weeks claimed jumped by 295,019 or two percent from December to January. This January increase was also typical of past trends. There was an increase of 138,762 weeks claimed in January compared to a year ago. Every month from April 1989 through January 1990 posted higher weeks claimed totals than for the same month in the previous year. The disparity in weeks claimed between the current and previous year totaled 622,416 during this 10-month period, an average increase of 62,242 per month. The increase in weeks claimed pushed the insured unemployment rate for January up to 3.9 percent, the highest rate since March 1987.

A 219,569 increase in weeks paid, coupled with a $3.43 increase in the average check amount, lifted the net benefit amount from $84.1 million in December to $124.3 million in January. The average check amount for January was a record $175.82, topping March 1989's $173.04. During January, disbursements from the Trust Fund exceeded income by nearly $100 million which reduced cash reserves in the fund at the end of the month to $1.45 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - JANUARY 1990

Income	$ 24,428,964	Cash Reserves	$ 1,450,109,764
Disbursements	$ 124,325,972	Net Reserves	$ 1,450,109,764

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES INCREASE IN ALL COUNTIES

Unemployment rates increased in all sixty-seven Pennsylvania counties during January. These increases ranged from 0.1 of a percentage point in Fulton County to 3.3 percentage points in Forest County. For the most part, these higher rates conform to normal seasonal patterns. This is reflected by the fact that Pennsylvania's unadjusted unemployment rate increased by a full percentage point to 5.9 percent over the past month, while the seasonally adjusted rate was unchanged. Seasonal cutbacks in construction, trade, services, and agriculture reduced employment.

With the exception of Fulton County which saw its unemployment rate fall 0.6 of a percentage point, all counties in the state had higher unemployment rates in January 1990 than one year earlier. Cameron County, up 4.4 percentage points to 10.9 percent, recorded the largest over-the-year increase. Once again, the county picture mirrors that of the state as a whole. The Pennsylvania unadjusted unemployment rate has increased by 0.9 of a percentage point over the past year.

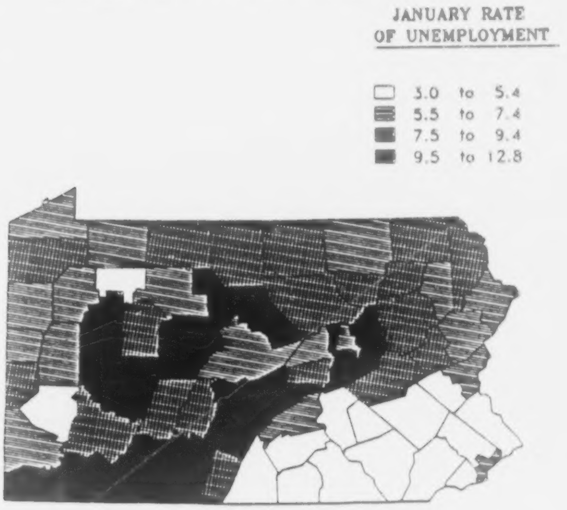


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
JANUARY- 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.1	6100
Cumberland	2	3.6	4000
Delaware	3	3.8	11000
Montgomery	4	3.9	15000
Bucks	5	4.4	13100
Lancaster	5	4.4	9600
Franklin	7	4.7	2800
Allegheny	8	4.8	31300
Dauphin	9	5.0	6900
Lebanon	9	5.0	3200
Adams	11	5.1	2000
York	11	5.1	9400
Berks	13	5.3	9500
Lehigh	14	5.4	7900
Northampton	15	5.6	6500
Union	16	5.7	1000
Mercer	17	5.8	2900
Centre	18	5.9	3900
Montour	18	5.9	500
Philadelphia	18	5.9	42900
Pike	21	6.0	700
Monroe	22	6.2	3000
Butler	23	6.4	4800
Bradford	24	6.5	2000
Lawrence	24	6.5	3200
Warren	26	6.7	1500
Washington	26	6.7	6300
Erie	28	6.8	9000
Venango	29	7.0	1700
Lackawanna	30	7.2	7900
Elk	31	7.3	1200
Perry	31	7.3	1600
Sullivan	33	7.5	200
McKean	34	7.6	1600
Westmoreland	34	7.6	13500
Luzerne	36	8.0	13000
Potter	36	8.0	600
Tioga	36	8.0	1500
Lycoming	39	8.1	4900
Crawford	40	8.3	3200
Susquehanna	40	8.3	1600
Fulton	42	8.4	500
Cambria	43	8.7	5600
Wayne	43	8.7	1700
Blair	45	8.8	5300
Snyder	46	8.9	1700
Schuylkill	47	9.1	6800
Wyoming	47	9.1	1200
Beaver	49	9.2	5400
Carbon	50	9.3	2400
Jefferson	50	9.3	1900
Northumberland	52	9.5	4700
Mifflin	53	9.6	2200
Somerset	54	9.7	3200
Columbia	55	9.8	3200
Bedford	56	10.0	2100
Armstrong	57	10.2	3000
Fayette	58	10.7	6400
Greene	58	10.7	1400
Indiana	58	10.7	3800
Cameron	61	10.9	300
Clinton	62	11.0	1700
Clearfield	63	11.6	4100
Clarion	64	11.9	2100
Huntingdon	65	12.1	2400
Juniata	66	12.8	1400
Forest	67	12.9	200

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	JANUARY 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		DECEMBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		JANUARY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	6535.0	5.3	6658.0	5.3	6625.0	5.4
PENNSYLVANIA	307.0	5.2	305.0	5.2	255.0	4.3
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ALTOONA MSA	4.4	7.2	4.2	7.0	3.7	6.1
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.8	8.1	4.9	8.2	4.7	7.8
ERIE MSA	8.0	6.0	7.9	5.9	6.6	5.0
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	13.9	4.2	14.1	4.2	10.3	3.1
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.9	5.9	6.1
LANCASTER MSA	8.8	3.9	9.0	4.0	7.0	3.1
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
PITTSBURGH PMSA	49.2	5.0	50.6	5.1	45.2	4.6
READING MSA	8.4	4.7	7.8	4.4	7.0	3.9
SCRANTON–WILKES-BARRE MSA	24.5	6.7	23.4	6.4	19.2	5.3
SHARON MSA	2.6	5.1	2.5	4.9	2.0	3.9
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.6	5.4	3.6	5.5	3.1	4.7
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.2	6.9	4.1	6.7	3.2	5.3
YORK MSA	9.6	4.3	10.6	4.7	8.4	3.7

* Preliminary data.
N.A. Not available.

CHANGES IN JANUARY'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATES VARY AMONG LABOR MARKET AREAS

January's labor force data are not available for the Philadelphia PMSA and the Allentown-Bethlehem MSA. However, of the thirteen major labor market areas for which January data are available, seasonally adjusted rates were up in six areas, down in six areas and unchanged in one. The rates ranged from a low of 3.9 percent in Lancaster MSA to a high of 8.1 percent in Beaver County PMSA.

All thirteen major labor market areas for which data are available had higher unemployment rates than one year ago. It is interesting to note, however, that the relative rankings of the areas by unemployment rate remained the same for both years with the exception of a flip-flop between Pittsburgh PMSA and Sharon MSA in fifth and sixth places.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 3.1 percent for SDA 21 to a high of 9.4 percent for SDA 09. All SDAs had higher rates in January than in December. Rate changes among the SDAs ranged from 0.5 to 2.0 percentage points. These increases correspond to the statewide increase of 1.0 percentage point.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
JANUARY 1990 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	133.3	124.3	9.0	6.8
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	105.2	96.5	8.8	8.3
03	City of Pittsburgh	172.1	163.2	8.9	5.2
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	482.1	459.7	22.4	4.6
05	Beaver	59.2	53.8	5.4	9.2
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	139.4	127.8	11.6	8.3
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	237.3	217.4	19.9	8.4
08	Greene, Washington	106.5	98.8	7.7	7.2
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.0	95.2	9.8	9.4
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	204.4	185.3	19.1	9.3
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	233.6	214.9	18.6	8.0
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	85.6	79.0	6.6	7.7
14	Lackawanna	110.1	102.2	7.9	7.2
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	106.8	98.9	7.9	7.4
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	236.1	216.4	19.7	8.4
17	Philadelphia	726.2	683.3	42.9	5.9
18	Bucks	297.9	284.8	13.1	4.4
19	Montgomery	386.9	371.9	15.0	3.9
20	Delaware	288.9	277.9	11.0	3.8
21	Chester	198.5	192.4	6.1	3.1
22	Lehigh, Northampton	263.9	249.4	14.5	5.5
23	Berks	177.8	168.3	9.5	5.3
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	342.9	325.9	17.0	5.0
25	Lancaster	220.6	210.9	9.6	4.4
26	York	183.9	174.4	9.4	5.1
27	Adams, Franklin	98.8	94.0	4.8	4.9
28	Lawrence, Mercer	99.5	93.4	6.1	6.1
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.0	52.7	5.2	9.0
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5860.0	5513.0	348.0	5.9

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Statistics is releasing the publication OCCUPATIONAL WAGE SURVEY, ERIE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA. This report contains comprehensive average hourly and starting wages for one hundred eight occupations in Erie County. If you wish to obtain a copy of this free publication, complete the address form provided.

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Bureau of Research and Statistics
Labor Market Administration Division
32 East Union Street
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PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation........1
Nonagricultural Jobs........................2-4
Hours and Earnings.................5-6
Unemployment Compensation.........7
County Data.............8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets..........9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas.......................10

HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's civilian labor force surged to another record high in March. Unemployment decreased as the seasonally adjusted jobless rate fell from 5.7 percent in February to 5.2 percent in March.
- Nonagricultural employment gained 29,100 jobs to a March level of 5,112,600.
- Average weekly earnings and hours worked in manufacturing dropped slightly in February for the third consecutive month.
- Claims activity for unemployment insurance slowed in February, as initial claims fell by 57,062.
- The average check amount for February of $175.35 was the second highest on record, next to January's average check of $175.82.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates increased in fifty-four Pennsylvania counties during February.
- February's seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were up in all major labor market areas except one. Altoona MSA recorded the only decrease (0.3 of a percentage point).

ISSUED: APRIL 1990

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.
The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 560-1978	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)826-2538 826-2418	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider	(717)783-3294	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 327-3532	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213 533-2207	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350 565-5324 565-5346	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 871-4765	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR MARCH 1990

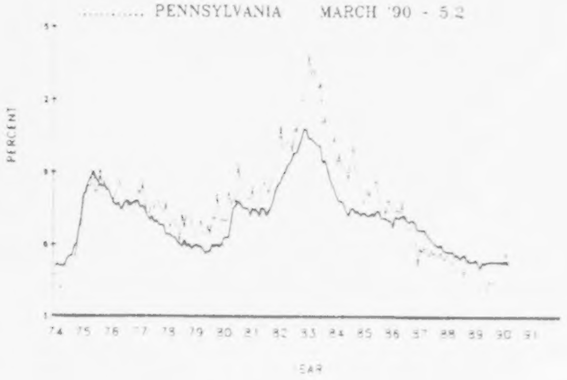
Pennsylvania's civilian labor force jumped to the second consecutive record high in March, exceeding 6 million for the first time ever. At the same time, total employment surged 71,000 and unemployed declined 33,000 seasonally adjusted, lowering the statewide rate of unemployment from 5.7 percent in February to 5.2 percent in March.

Data made available through the Current Population Survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show March's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,694,000, the second highest level on record. The highest level was 5,715,000, set one year earlier in March 1989. Following a sluggish performance throughout the second half of 1989, employment rebounded strongly in both February and March of this year, accommodating the rapid expansion in Pennsylvania's labor force. Compared to two years ago, employment stands 277,000 higher, and compared to three years ago, a substantial 468,000 higher.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	MAR. 1990	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	6,004	5,966	5,952	38	52
Employment	5,694	5,623	5,715	71	-21
Unemployment	310	343	237	-33	73
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.2	5.7	4.0	-0.5	1.2
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,915	5,883	5,862	32	53
Employment	5,599	5,510	5,617	89	-18
Unemployment	316	373	246	-57	70
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.3	6.3	4.2	-1.0	1.1

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



The sharp increase in jobs lowered unemployment by 33,000 in March. Despite the decline, March's jobless level of 310,000 seasonally adjusted, was still 73,000 higher than the year-ago level. The statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, fell from 5.7 percent in February to 5.2 percent in March. This was still considerably higher than the year-ago jobless rate of 4.0 percent, but lower than both the two-year-ago rate of 5.3 percent and the three-year-ago rate of 5.9 percent.

Among the eleven largest states for which data are available, Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted 5.2 percent unemployment rate in March ranked sixth, unchanged from February's ranking. Two other states, California and Florida were tied with Pennsylvania. Seven states, including Pennsylvania, had unemployment rate decreases over the month, three had increases and one was unchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	MAR. 1990 AP/	FEB. 1990 P/	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989	NET CHANGE TO FEB. 1990 FROM: JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5112.6	5083.5	5066.0	5037.7	17.5	45.8
---GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1278.9	1271.4	1276.5	1282.8	-5.1	-11.4
MINING	27.5	27.1	27.1	26.9	0.0	0.2
CONSTRUCTION	219.8	211.7	213.9	206.0	-2.2	5.7
MANUFACTURING	1031.6	1032.6	1035.5	1049.9	-2.9	-17.3
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	584.8	585.5	588.0	602.6	-2.5	-17.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		30.4	31.0	31.5	-0.6	-1.1
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		20.9	20.4	21.7	0.5	-0.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		46.4	46.7	46.4	-0.3	0.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		89.8	90.4	92.0	-0.6	-2.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		90.2	90.0	93.0	0.2	-2.8
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		111.3	111.7	109.6	-0.4	1.7
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		82.4	83.5	88.8	-1.1	-6.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		55.6	55.9	58.2	-0.3	-2.6
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		38.1	38.0	40.2	0.1	-2.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		20.4	20.4	21.2	0.0	-0.8
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	446.8	447.1	447.5	447.3	-0.4	-0.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		92.7	93.0	90.9	-0.3	1.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		28.5	28.3	29.7	0.2	-1.2
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		77.8	77.9	80.5	-0.1	-2.7
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.3	40.7	41.2	-0.4	-0.9
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.5	84.8	83.7	-0.3	0.8
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.3	60.7	58.9	0.6	2.4
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.5	41.5	41.5	0.0	0.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.4	9.5	9.7	-0.1	-0.3
---SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3831.6	3810.5	3788.5	3754.0	22.0	56.5
TRANSPORTATION	150.2	149.2	147.5	148.8	1.7	0.4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103.3	103.4	103.7	104.2	-0.3	-0.8
COMMUNICATIONS		49.2	49.3	49.8	-0.1	-0.6
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.2	54.4	54.4	-0.2	-0.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	282.0	281.0	281.6	277.4	-0.6	3.6
RETAIL TRADE	882.6	879.4	888.9	874.8	-9.5	4.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		122.8	128.9	123.4	-6.1	-0.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	295.8	295.5	295.7	292.5	-0.2	3.0
FINANCE		142.3	143.6	143.0	-0.8	-0.2
INSURANCE		113.5	113.1	111.1	0.4	2.4
REAL ESTATE		39.2	39.0	38.4	0.2	0.8
SERVICES	1402.3	1390.0	1371.0	1350.2	19.0	39.8
BUSINESS SERVICES		200.9	199.6	197.3	1.3	3.6
HEALTH SERVICES		456.8	455.9	442.7	0.9	14.1
--HOSPITALS		248.3	248.4	240.7	-0.1	7.6
LEGAL SERVICES		40.4	40.4	39.3	0.0	1.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		161.2	148.6	158.1	12.6	3.1
SOCIAL SERVICES		99.0	98.6	94.6	0.4	4.4
OTHER SERVICES		431.7	427.9	418.2	3.8	13.5
GOVERNMENT	715.4	712.0	700.1	706.1	11.9	5.9
FEDERAL		142.7	142.7	142.4	0.0	0.3
STATE		157.9	149.4	156.2	8.5	1.7
LOCAL		411.4	408.0	407.5	3.4	3.9
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NON-FARM JOBS GAINED 29,100 IN MARCH

Advance preliminary figures from Pennsylvania's monthly employer survey show payrolls grew statewide by 29,100 jobs to a total nonfarm count of 5,112,600. Service producing industries contributed 21,100 jobs, while the goods producing sector added another 7,500. Within goods producing, most gains came in contract construction, an industry remaining strong statewide despite a national slowdown in new home building.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NONFARM JOBS REBOUND IN FEBRUARY

Late winter job expansion in public education and the services industry boosted Pennsylvania's total nonfarm jobs count by 17,500 to 5,083,500 in February. Total jobs were at the fourteenth highest level on record. One year earlier, nonagricultural employment totaled 5,037,700.

The department's nonfarm wage and salary estimate is based on a monthly establishment survey of approximately 15,000 firms across Pennsylvania which employ nearly 40 percent of all wage and salary workers.

During February, the Commonwealth's goods producing industries (manufacturing, construction, and mining) recorded a net job decline of 5,100 to 1,271,400.

Manufacturing jobs fell, as expected, with 2,900 pared from payrolls, mostly in the durable goods sector. Here, job losses of 1,100 in electronic equipment, and 600 each in lumber and wood products and primary metals led to an overall durable slide of 2,500. Nondurables held fairly steady in February as job declines in paper products, printing, and food products were countered by gains within the chemical and textile industries.

Contract construction remained strong statewide despite a national slowdown in new building construction. Buoyed by a milder-than-normal winter, construction turned in a February job loss of only 2,200, roughly half that of a typical year. Since February 1989, construction jobs have risen by 5,700.

Service producing industries, displaying a late winter rebound, added a total of 22,000 to payrolls in February. The gain clearly dominated Pennsylvania's job picture and brought total service producing employment to 3,810,500, the seventh highest level ever recorded.

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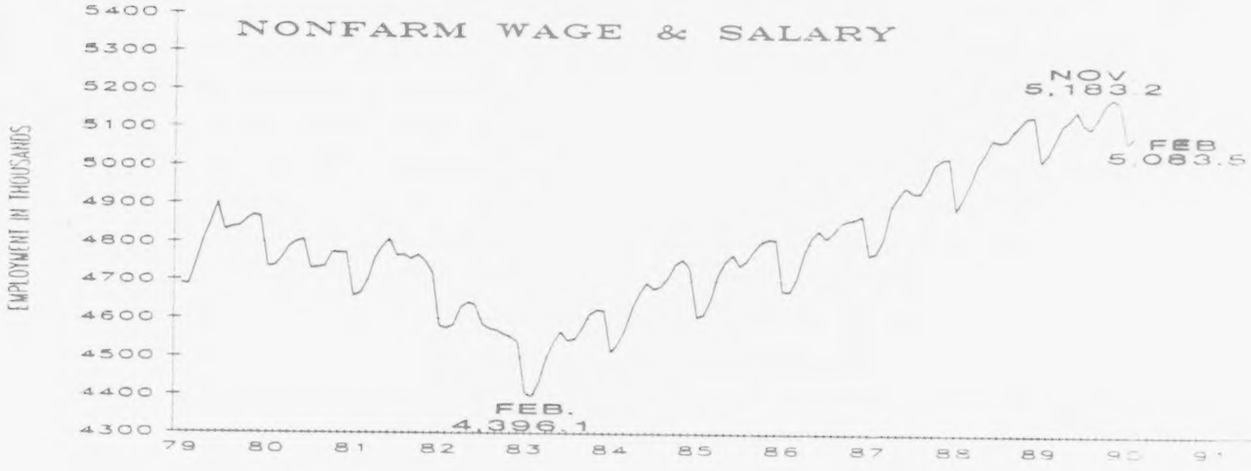
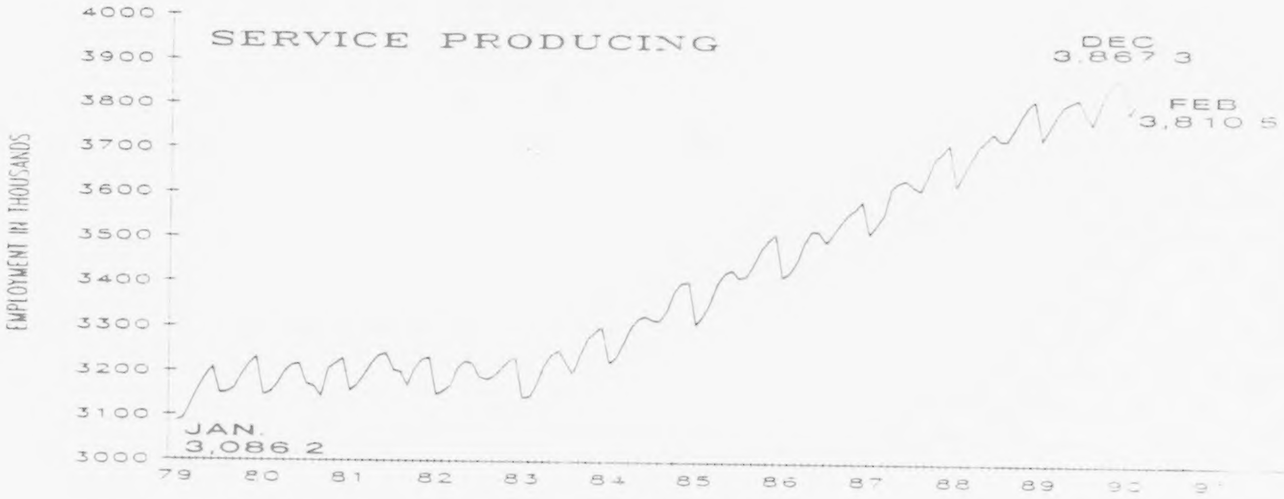
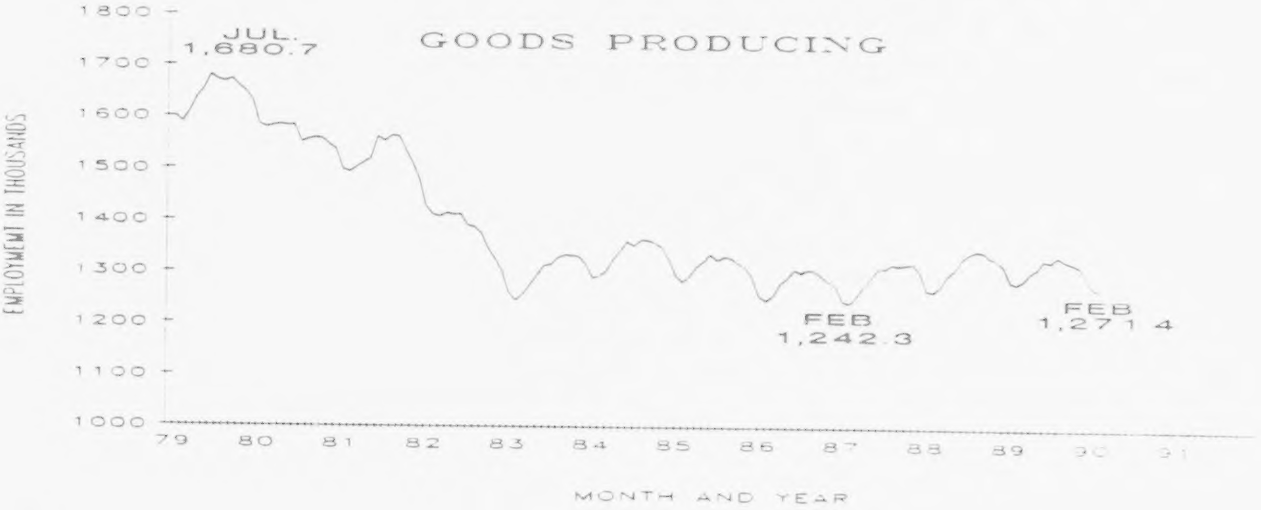
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FEB. 1990 P/	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS JAN. 1990	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FEB. 1989	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS FEB. 1990 P/	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS JAN. 1990	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS FEB. 1989	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS FEB. 1990 P/	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS JAN. 1990	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS FEB. 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$727.55	$684.76	$689.49	45.5	42.4	42.3	$15.99	$16.15	$16.30
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	452.28	413.42	442.61	41.8	39.6	42.6	10.82	10.44	10.39
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	441.05	441.32	432.72	40.5	40.6	40.9	10.89	10.87	10.58
DURABLE GOODS	481.95	481.85	476.44	41.8	41.9	42.2	11.53	11.50	11.29
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	343.00	358.78	342.13	37.9	39.6	39.1	9.05	9.06	8.75
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	359.20	359.68	356.96	40.0	39.7	39.4	8.98	9.06	9.06
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	465.63	468.00	475.58	41.5	41.6	43.0	11.22	11.25	11.06
PRIMARY METALS	560.68	563.33	569.40	42.8	43.3	43.8	13.10	13.01	13.00
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	452.28	452.34	460.08	41.8	42.0	42.6	10.82	10.77	10.80
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	516.87	518.63	507.07	43.2	43.4	43.6	11.96	11.95	11.63
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	447.28	447.95	429.39	41.3	41.4	40.7	10.83	10.82	10.55
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	563.22	553.70	528.68	42.0	41.6	41.4	13.41	13.31	12.77
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	460.22	456.91	435.18	41.8	41.2	40.9	11.01	11.09	10.64
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	429.60	414.86	431.17	40.0	38.7	41.3	10.74	10.72	10.44
NONDURABLE GOODS	387.61	387.61	374.75	38.8	38.8	39.2	9.99	9.99	9.56
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	424.39	431.21	411.20	39.7	40.3	39.5	10.69	10.70	10.41
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	274.98	288.90	262.67	41.1	42.8	41.3	6.69	6.75	6.36
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	298.27	298.29	298.26	37.9	37.8	39.4	7.87	7.88	7.57
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	227.80	227.14	228.48	34.0	33.7	35.7	6.70	6.74	6.40
PAPER PRODUCTS	493.06	501.40	477.55	42.8	43.6	42.6	11.52	11.50	11.21
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	437.75	435.10	423.83	38.5	38.2	38.6	11.37	11.39	10.98
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	544.77	548.10	534.67	42.1	42.0	42.1	12.94	13.05	12.70
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	674.85	623.00	623.66	44.9	41.7	42.6	15.03	14.94	14.64
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	416.64	407.68	394.59	42.0	41.6	41.8	9.92	9.80	9.44
LEATHER PRODUCTS	261.00	260.82	251.74	37.5	37.8	38.2	6.96	6.90	6.59
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	623.77	627.48	603.52	41.2	41.2	41.0	15.14	15.23	14.72
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	686.95	695.58	668.53	42.3	42.7	42.5	16.24	16.29	15.73

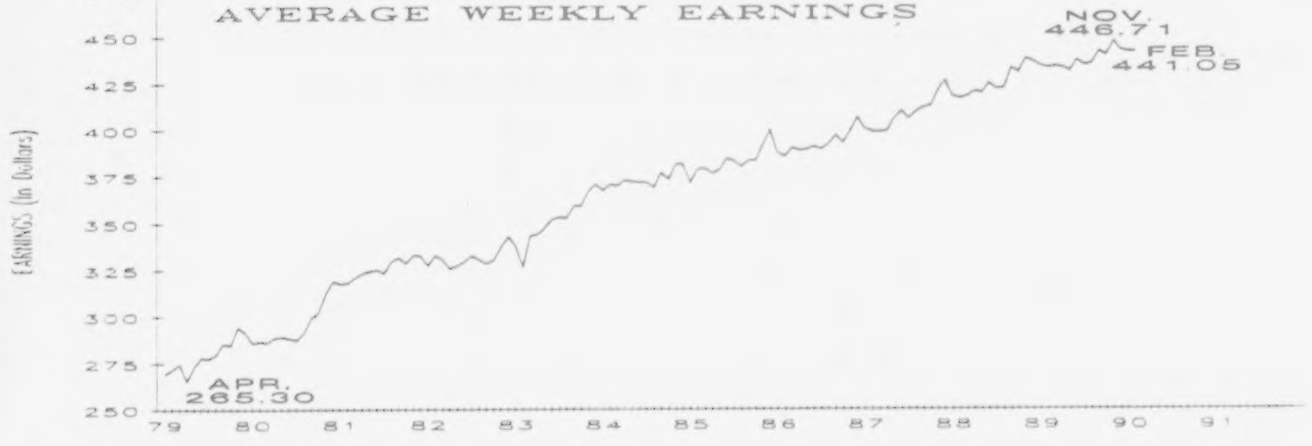
WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS DECREASE SLIGHTLY ONCE AGAIN

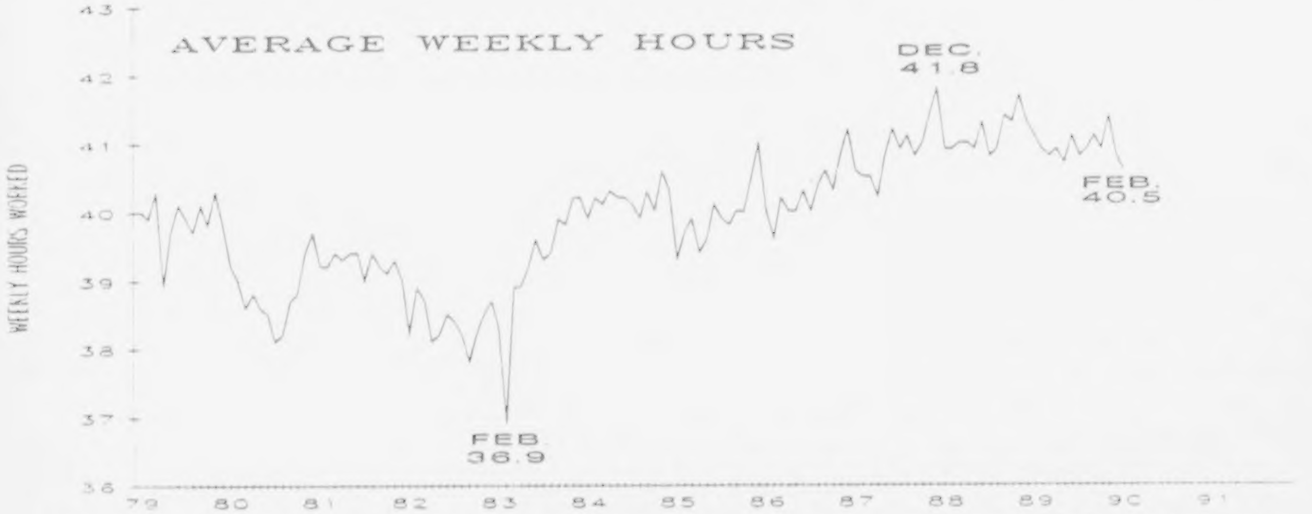
For the third consecutive month, both the average weekly earnings and average workweek of production workers in Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries recorded small decreases. Average weekly earnings dropped 27 cents from January to $441.05 in February. This was the net result of an average workweek which lost 0.1 of an hour to 40.5 hours and a gain of 2 cents in the average hourly earnings to $10.89. February's average weekly earnings are $8.33, or 1.9 percent, higher than those of February 1989; the net result of 0.4 of an hour gain in the workweek and an increase of 31 cents in hourly earnings.

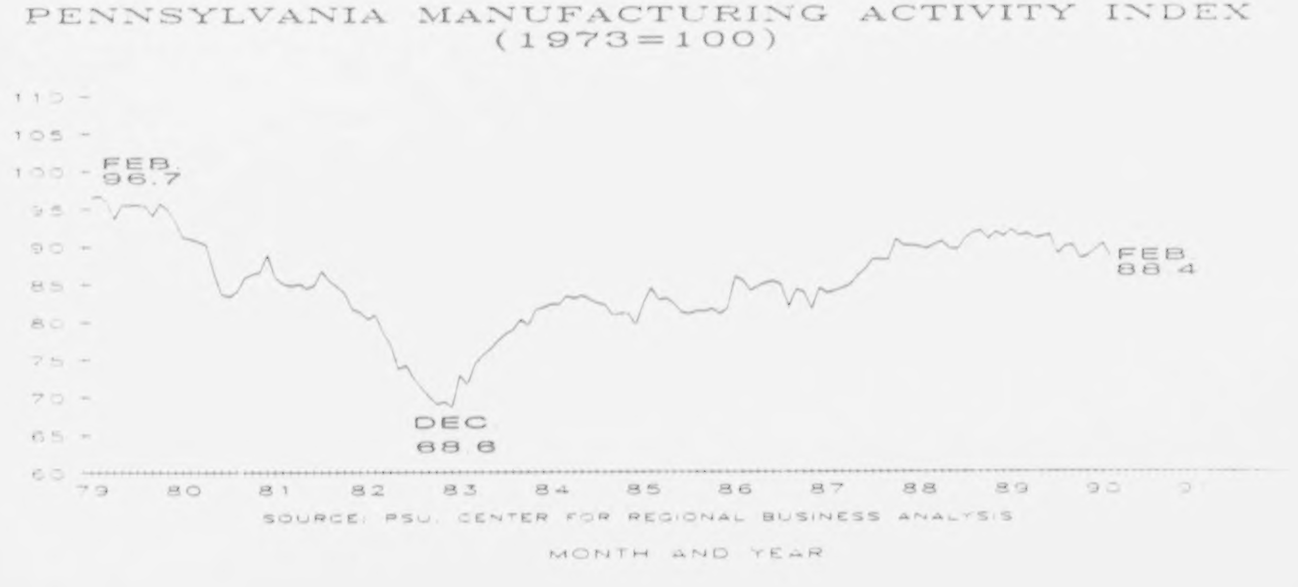
The average workweek in the durable goods sector was down 0.1 of an hour in February. At 41.8 hours, there is still a substantial margin for contraction of the workweek before furloughs become a widespread necessity. However, the last time that the durable goods workweek was this short was in August 1988 (also 41.8 hours). So further downturns in this workweek will require close scrutiny. Average hourly earnings, at $11.53, were up 3 cents from January and 24 cents from last February.

Lumber and wood products,the manufacturing industry line most closely tied to the sagging housing market, was the only durable goods line with an average workweek less than 40 hours. Lumber and wood products is of special concern as it recorded a loss of 1.7 hours in the average workweek at a time when a decline of about 0.1 of an hour is more the norm.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS







SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	FEB. 1990	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 90	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	90,546	149,608	78,866	-59,062	11,680
Weeks Claimed	716,449	859,744	637,248	-14,3295	79,201
...Average Weekly Volume	179,112	186,901	159,312	-7,789	19,800
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.7%	3.9%	3.4%	-0.2	0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	46,104	74,871	43,561	-28,767	2,543
Final Payments	7,683	9,908	6,331	-2,225	1,352
Weeks Paid	650,317	707,179	561,531	-56,862	88,786
Net Benefit Amount	$114,035,445	$124,337,169	$97,154,377	-$10,301,724	$16,881,068
Average Check Amount	$175.35	$175.82	$173.02	-0.47	$2.33

CLAIMS ACTIVITY SLOWED IN FEBRUARY

Initial claims fell by 59,062 or 39 percent from January to February. The February downturn was in line with previous years' trends. However, February's total of 716,449 initial claims was 15 percent higher than a year ago and the highest total for the month since 1987. Likewise, weeks claimed underwent a steep seasonal decline in February, dropping 143,295 or 17 percent from a month ago. The February weeks claimed total of 179,112 was also the highest for the month since 1987. February was the eleventh consecutive month that the weeks claimed total topped the total for the same month in the previous year and the tenth consecutive month that initial claims were higher than a year ago. The insured unemployment rate (IUR) dropped from 3.9 percent in January to 3.7 percent in February. The February IUR is the second highest rate since March 1987.

The average check amount for February was down slightly from a month ago ($175.35 compared to $175.82 for January). The January and February average check amounts were the highest on record. As a result of a drop of 56,862 in weeks paid from January to February, the net benefit amount fell by $10.3 million from a month ago. During February, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund exceeded disbursements by $14 million, which raised cash reserves in the fund at the end of the month to $1.46 billion. A year ago this balance was at $1.15 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - FEBRUARY 1990

Income	$ 128,074,288	Cash Reserves	$ 1,464,156,457
Disbursements	$ 114,027,595	Net Reserves	$ 1,464,156,457

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

FIFTY-FOUR COUNTIES RECORD INCREASES IN UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

February's unadjusted unemployment rates were higher than the corresponding January rates in fifty-four of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties. Ten counties saw their rates record over-the-month decreases and three county rates were unchanged. The largest decrease, 1.5 percentage points, occurred in Snyder County; the largest increase, 2.5 percentage points, in neighboring Union County. Seasonal changes within the durable goods sector were largely behind the changes in these two counties which are part of the same labor market area. As a whole, the overall upward trend in unemployment rates is higher than the seasonal norm. This is reflected by the fact that the unadjusted Pennsylvania unemployment rate, at 6.3 percent in February, was up 0.4 of a percentage point from January; the seasonally adjusted rate was up 0.5 of a percentage point. This indicates that there is usually a small decrease in the unadjusted rate from January to February.

With the exception of Forest County which was down 0.2 of a percentage point from February 1989, all counties had a higher unemployment rate this February than last. The largest increase, 4.5 percentage points, occurred in both Carbon and Cameron counties. The Pennsylvania unadjusted unemployment rate was up 1.4 percentage points over the year.

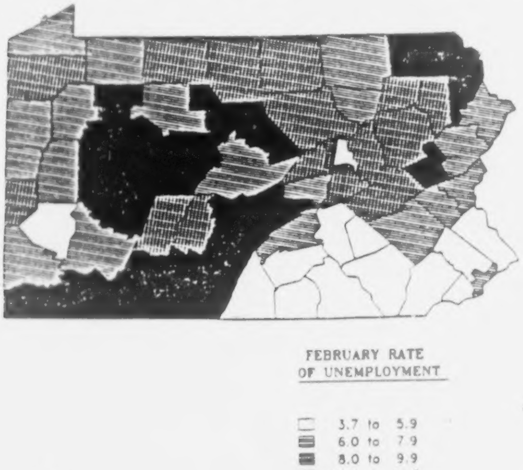


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
FEBRUARY- 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.7	7500
Cumberland	2	4.1	4500
Delaware	3	4.2	12200
Montgomery	4	4.3	16600
Lancaster	5	4.8	10600
Bucks	6	4.9	14500
Adams	7	5.0	2000
Allegheny	8	5.2	33900
Dauphin	8	5.2	7000
York	8	5.2	9600
Franklin	11	5.3	3200
Lebanon	12	5.8	3800
Montour	13	5.9	500
Berks	14	6.0	10700
Centre	15	6.1	4100
Lehigh	15	6.1	9100
Philadelphia	17	6.2	45100
Northampton	18	6.4	7500
Mercer	19	6.5	3300
Butler	20	6.6	5000
Warren	21	6.7	1500
Bradford	22	6.8	2100
Washington	22	6.8	6400
Erie	24	7.1	9500
Snyder	25	7.2	1400
Sullivan	25	7.2	200
Elk	27	7.3	1300
Pike	27	7.3	900
Lawrence	29	7.4	3600
Monroe	30	7.6	3800
Venango	30	7.6	1900
Westmoreland	32	7.7	13600
Perry	33	7.8	1700
Blair	34	8.0	4800
Union	34	8.0	1400
Lackawanna	36	8.1	9000
Luzerne	37	8.4	13700
Lycoming	38	8.6	5300
Schuylkill	39	8.8	6500
Columbia	40	8.9	2900
Tioga	40	8.9	1700
Cambria	42	9.1	5800
McKean	43	9.2	1900
Northumberland	43	9.2	4600
Wyoming	45	9.3	1300
Crawford	46	9.5	3700
Potter	46	9.5	800
Beaver	48	9.9	5900
Armstrong	49	10.0	3000
Fulton	49	10.0	600
Jefferson	49	10.0	2100
Wayne	49	10.0	2000
Mifflin	53	10.1	2200
Susquehanna	53	10.1	1900
Somerset	55	10.4	3400
Carbon	56	10.7	2800
Fayette	56	10.7	6400
Clinton	58	10.8	1700
Bedford	59	11.0	2400
Cameron	59	11.0	300
Indiana	59	11.0	3900
Greene	62	11.2	1500
Clarion	63	11.7	2200
Forest	64	12.0	200
Clearfield	65	12.8	4600
Huntingdon	66	13.2	2600
Juniata	67	14.5	1600

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	FEBRUARY 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		JANUARY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		FEBRUARY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	6594.0	5.3	6535.0	5.3	6360.0	5.2
PENNSYLVANIA	343.0	5.7	307.0	5.2	253.0	4.3
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	19.7	5.9	17.1	5.2	13.5	4.1
ALTOONA MSA	4.2	6.9	4.4	7.2	3.8	6.3
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.4	8.9	4.9	8.2	4.5	7.5
ERIE MSA	8.5	6.3	8.1	6.1	6.6	5.0
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	15.7	4.7	14.0	4.2	11.4	3.4
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.7	5.9	6.2
LANCASTER MSA	10.6	4.7	8.9	4.0	7.2	3.2
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	112.2	4.6	106.7	4.4	90.3	3.7
PITTSBURGH PMSA	51.6	5.2	49.3	5.0	43.7	4.4
READING MSA	10.0	5.5	8.4	4.7	7.1	4.0
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	27.9	7.5	25.0	6.8	19.2	5.3
SHARON MSA	2.9	5.6	2.8	5.4	2.0	3.9
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.9	5.8	3.5	5.3	2.9	4.4
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.5	7.2	4.3	7.0	3.3	5.4
YORK MSA	11.4	5.0	9.9	4.4	8.5	3.8

* Preliminary data

FEBRUARY'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UP IN ALL MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS EXCEPT ONE

Altoona MSA down 0.3 of a percentage point from January, was the only major labor market area in Pennsylvania not to record an increase in their seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in February. The largest increase, 0.8 of a percentage point, occurred in Reading MSA. The rates ranged from a low of 4.6 percent in Philadelphia to a high of 8.9 percent in Beaver County PMSA.

All fifteen major labor market areas had higher unemployment rates this February than last. Increases ranged from a low of 0.6 of a percentage point in Altoona MSA to a high of 2.2 percentage points in Scranton/Wilkes-Barre MSA. In addition, there were significant changes in the relative rankings by unemployment rate of the various labor market areas. However, one note of consistency was that the two areas most affected by the early eighties downturn in the domestic steel industry, Beaver County PMSA and Johnstown MSA, were at the upper end of the range in both years.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 3.7 percent for SDA 21 to a high of 10.3 percent in SDA 09. With the exception of SDA 29, which was down 0.1 of a percentage point, all SDAs had higher unemployment rates in February than January.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
FEBRUARY 1990 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	133.8	124.3	9.5	7.1
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	107.2	97.6	9.5	8.9
03	City of Pittsburgh	172.5	162.8	9.7	5.6
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	482.7	458.5	24.2	5.0
05	Beaver	59.7	53.8	5.9	9.9
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	140.0	128.2	11.8	8.4
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	236.8	216.8	20.0	8.4
08	Greene, Washington	106.4	98.6	7.8	7.4
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	106.0	95.0	11.0	10.3
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	204.9	185.3	19.7	9.6
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	236.9	217.8	19.1	8.1
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	85.8	78.6	7.2	8.4
14	Lackawanna	111.2	102.2	9.0	8.1
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	108.1	98.6	9.4	8.7
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	236.4	216.2	20.2	8.5
17	Philadelphia	727.5	682.4	45.1	6.2
18	Bucks	299.0	284.4	14.5	4.9
19	Montgomery	388.0	371.4	16.6	4.3
20	Delaware	289.7	277.5	12.2	4.2
21	Chester	199.6	192.1	7.5	3.7
22	Lehigh, Northampton	265.6	249.1	16.6	6.2
23	Berks	179.0	168.3	10.7	6.0
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	343.0	324.5	18.5	5.4
25	Lancaster	222.6	212.0	10.6	4.8
26	York	183.8	174.2	9.6	5.2
27	Adams, Franklin	99.0	93.9	5.2	5.2
28	Lawrence, Mercer	99.8	92.9	6.9	6.9
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.4	53.3	5.1	8.8
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5883.0	5510.0	373.0	6.3

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Statistics is releasing the publication OCCUPATIONAL WAGE SURVEY, TRI-COUNTY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA. This report contains comprehensive average hourly and starting wages for one hundred eight occupations in Armstrong, Butler and Indiana Counties. If you wish to obtain a copy of this free publication, complete the address form provided.

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Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics
Labor Market Analysis Section
200 Lincoln Street
Johnstown, PA 15901

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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation........1
Nonagricultural Jobs........................2-4
Hours and Earnings................5-6
Unemployment Compensation.........7
County Data.............8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets..........9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas......................10

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's unemployment level expanded by 31,000 during April as the seasonally adjusted jobless rate rose to 5.7 percent, up from 5.2 percent in March.**
- **Nonagricultural employment gained 30,400 jobs to an April level of 5,138,900. This increase was only half the anticipated expansion.**
- **Average weekly earnings and hours worked in manufacturing increased in March after three consecutive months of decline.**
- **April's initial claims total for unemployment insurance was down slightly from March, but topped the year-ago total by 9,026.**
- **Sixty-six counties registered lower unadjusted unemployment rates in March.**
- **March's seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were down in all major labor market areas except one (York MSA).**

ISSUED: MAY 1990

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania. The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	**Phone Number**	**Counties**
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)826-2538	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider	(717)783-3294	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE

Employment in Pennsylvania retreated 90,000 during April and unemployment expanded by 31,000, returning to February's levels, following brief improvement in March. The statewide rate of unemployment rose to 5.7 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 5.2 percent in March. The nationwide rate also rose in April to 5.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 5.2 percent in March.

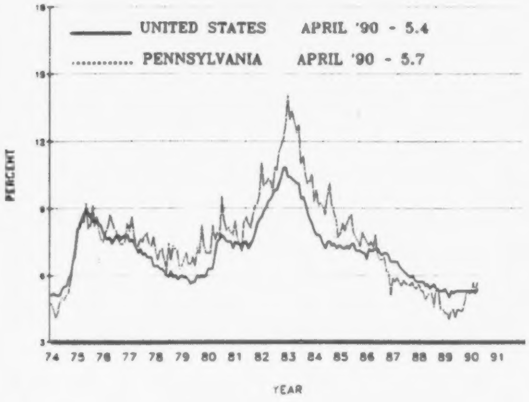
Data, made available through the Current Population survey of households, by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show April's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,604,000, down 90,000 since March. Despite the setback, employment held above 5.6 million which was higher than the 1989 average, one of the best years on record. April's level was only marginally lower than the April 1989 figure of 5,623,000, but was considerably higher than two years ago, up 145,000, and three years ago, up 372,000.

The April setback in employment resulted in a 31,000 increase in joblessness across the state. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rose from 310,000 in March to 341,000 in April. This pushed the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment back up to February's rate of 5.7 percent from 5.2 percent in March. April's rate was higher than the year-ago rate of 4.4 percent and the two-year-ago rate of 4.9 percent, but equalled the April rate of three years ago, 5.7 percent.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	APR. 1990	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,945	6,004	5,883	-59	62
Employment	5,604	5,694	5,623	-90	-19
Unemployment	341	310	260	31	81
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.7	5.2	4.4	0.5	1.3
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,878	5,915	5,813	-37	65
Employment	5,562	5,599	5,578	-37	-16
Unemployment	315	316	235	-1	80
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.4	5.3	4.0	0.1	1.4

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Among the eleven largest states for which data are available, Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted 5.7 percent unemployment rate in April ranked fifth, up from sixth in March. Ten states, including Pennsylvania, had unemployment rate increases over the month, while only one, New York, had a lower rate.

For the United States, the seasonally adjusted rate, which is used by the media, was 5.4 percent of the civilian labor force in April, up from 5.2 percent in March. This was the first that the nation's rate was above 5.3 percent since January 1989. The unadjusted rate was 5.4 percent in March. In April 1989, the rates were 5.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, and 5.1 percent unadjusted.

TABLE 2

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	APR. 1990 AP/	MAR. 1990 P/	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	NET CHANGE TO MAR. 1990 FROM: FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5138.9	5108.5	5082.3	5073.9	26.2	34.6
—GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1281.2	1272.9	1270.2	1290.6	2.7	-17.7
MINING	26.9	27.2	26.9	27.2	0.3	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	227.5	216.8	212.0	211.8	4.8	5.0
MANUFACTURING	1026.8	1028.9	1031.3	1051.6	-2.4	-22.7
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	584.4	583.2	584.3	603.7	-1.1	-20.5
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.0	30.4	32.2	0.6	-1.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		20.6	20.9	21.6	-0.3	-1.0
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		46.8	46.3	47.1	0.5	-0.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		89.3	89.6	92.2	-0.3	-2.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.3	89.8	93.3	-0.5	-4.0
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		111.1	110.8	109.4	0.3	1.7
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		81.6	82.6	88.3	-1.0	-6.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		55.3	55.6	58.3	-0.3	-3.0
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		38.0	37.9	40.0	0.1	-2.0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		20.2	20.4	21.3	-0.2	-1.1
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	442.5	445.7	447.0	447.9	-1.3	-2.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		91.4	92.4	90.3	-1.0	1.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		28.5	28.5	29.6	0.0	-1.1
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		77.2	77.9	80.7	-0.7	-3.5
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.4	40.4	41.2	0.0	-0.8
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.4	84.3	84.1	0.1	0.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.5	61.4	59.2	0.1	2.3
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.1	10.0	10.1	0.1	0.0
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.6	41.6	41.9	0.0	-0.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.5	9.4	9.6	0.1	-0.1
—SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3856.0	3833.5	3810.9	3782.3	22.6	51.2
TRANSPORTATION	150.8	149.3	148.5	149.9	0.8	-0.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103.2	103.8	103.7	104.3	0.1	-0.5
COMMUNICATIONS		49.5	49.4	49.7	0.1	-0.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.3	54.3	54.6	0.0	-0.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	283.1	282.1	280.8	278.9	1.3	3.2
RETAIL TRADE	893.1	884.5	879.3	882.6	5.2	1.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		123.2	122.8	123.8	0.4	-0.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	296.7	295.5	295.2	293.5	0.3	2.0
FINANCE		142.5	142.7	143.6	-0.2	-1.1
INSURANCE		113.4	113.4	111.3	0.0	2.1
REAL ESTATE		39.6	39.1	38.6	0.5	1.0
SERVICES	1408.2	1399.2	1387.2	1364.3	12.0	34.9
BUSINESS SERVICES		203.2	201.4	199.1	1.8	4.1
HEALTH SERVICES		457.6	455.2	444.9	2.4	12.7
--HOSPITALS		248.3	247.2	241.4	1.1	6.9
LEGAL SERVICES		40.4	40.5	39.5	-0.1	0.9
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		161.6	159.8	159.6	1.8	2.0
SOCIAL SERVICES		99.4	98.9	95.6	0.5	3.8
OTHER SERVICES		437.0	431.4	425.6	5.6	11.4
GOVERNMENT	720.9	719.1	716.2	708.8	2.9	10.3
FEDERAL		141.7	142.4	142.4	-0.7	-0.7
STATE		158.3	157.8	156.7	0.5	1.6
LOCAL		419.1	416.0	409.7	3.1	9.4
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

APRIL'S NONFARM JOB GAIN LESS THAN EXPECTED

Advance preliminary results from a survey of Pennsylvania's employers showed a gain of 30,400 in April to a total of 5,138,900 jobs. The rise was somewhat disappointing, as only half the normal job gain was forthcoming. Both goods producing and service producing industries fell short of the anticipated April expansion.

In the goods producing sector, manufacturing industries, at 1,026,800 dropped 2,100 since March. A gain of this amount would be normal for this period. Last year at this time, manufacturing industries accounted for 1,051,300 jobs. Construction gained 10,700 jobs over the month, which was less than expected, however its performance earlier in the year was better than normal due to the unusually mild weather.

Even though gains were posted across the board in the service producing industries, they were only half the seasonally expected growth.

NONFARM JOBS RISE LESS THAN NORMAL IN MARCH

The number of jobs reported throughout Pennsylvania rose by 26,200 in March to a total of 5,108,500. While total nonfarm jobs were at the highest March level ever, job movement was somewhat below the typical February-March upturn and reflected a slower pace of activity in many sectors. Despite recent softening, Pennsylvania's current job count remains well above that of past years, as there are now 34,600 more jobs than in March 1989 and 144,700 more than reported in March 1988. The Department's nonfarm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Within the goods producing sector, recent payroll statistics reveal a net manufacturing job decline of 2,400 with losses nearly equally divided among durable and nondurable goods industries. Job downturns within transportation equipment, electronic equipment and fabricated metals fueled the durable goods job slide, while food and apparel products were primary job losers among nondurables.

Contract construction added 4,800 to payrolls in March, bringing total jobs to 216,800 in this industry. Recent good weather, coupled with a solid performance over the long term has enabled contract construction to make a key contribution in Pennsylvania's goods producing sector.

Pennsylvania's service producing industries, comprised of all nonagricultural industries except manufacturing, mining and construction, gained 22,600 jobs in March to total 3,833,500. Among service producers, wholesale trade, at 282,100 jobs in March, recorded their second highest level ever, while services, supported by a 2,400 rise in health services, once again climbed to an all-time high.

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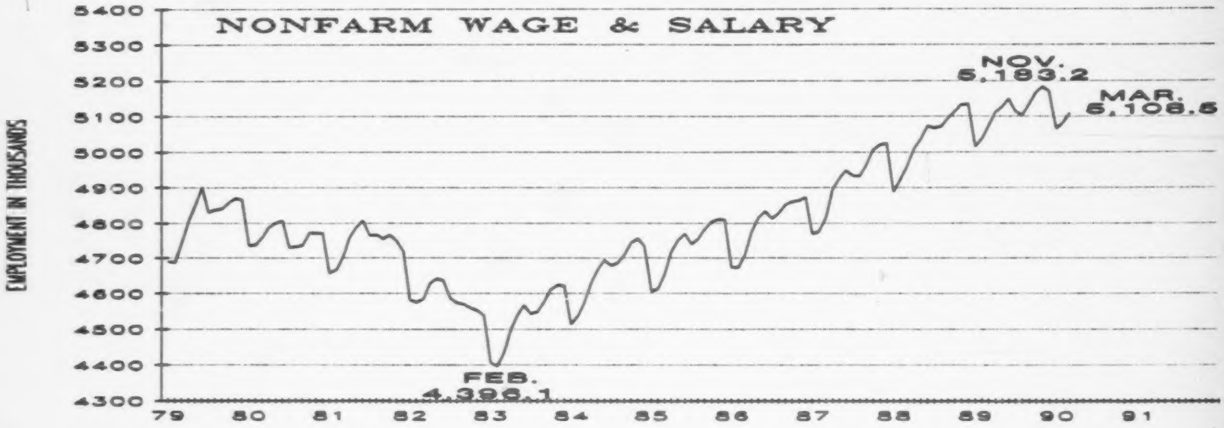
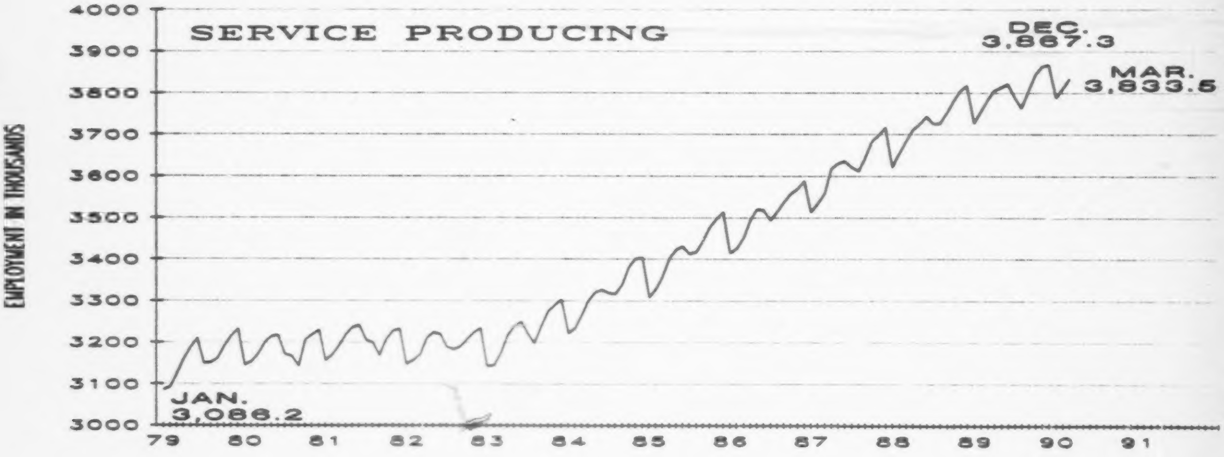
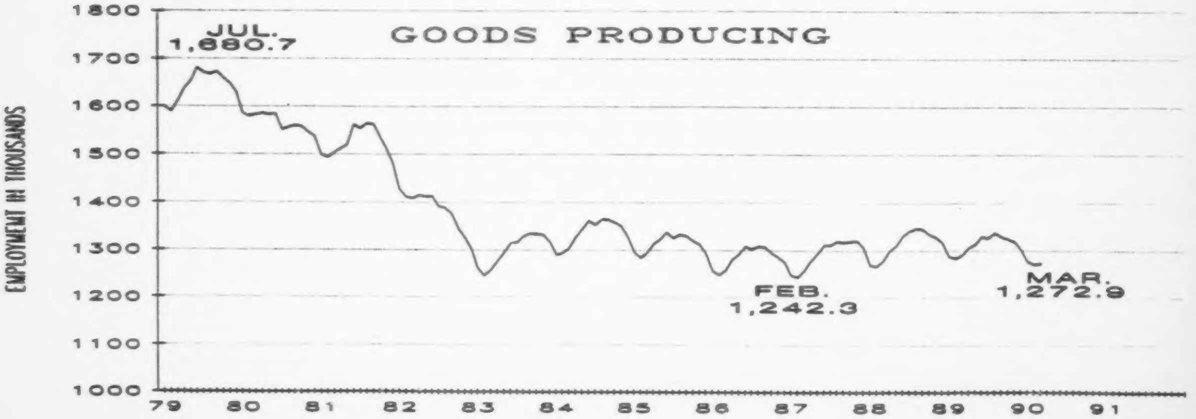
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR. 1990 P/	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	MAR. 1990 P/	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	MAR. 1990 P/	FEB. 1990	MAR 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$703.40	$709.16	$671.95	43.5	43.4	41.3	$16.17	$16.34	$16.27
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	492.59	455.76	448.35	44.7	42.2	42.7	11.02	10.80	10.50
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	444.98	440.36	433.30	40.6	40.4	40.8	10.96	10.90	10.62
DURABLE GOODS	489.20	483.95	475.02	42.1	41.9	42.0	11.62	11.55	11.31
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	365.09	343.80	347.93	39.9	38.2	39.9	9.15	9.00	8.72
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	364.40	360.00	357.87	40.0	40.0	39.5	9.11	9.00	9.06
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	469.14	465.92	469.37	42.0	41.6	42.4	11.17	11.20	11.07
PRIMARY METALS	565.04	562.85	567.65	43.1	42.9	43.8	13.11	13.12	12.96
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	456.87	453.53	452.34	41.8	41.8	42.0	10.93	10.85	10.77
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	532.08	523.31	508.65	43.4	43.5	43.4	12.26	12.03	11.72
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	455.28	450.36	431.83	42.0	41.7	40.7	10.84	10.80	10.61
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	570.78	561.96	533.13	42.5	42.0	41.2	13.43	13.38	12.94
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	459.20	457.73	436.89	41.0	41.2	41.1	11.20	11.11	10.63
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	421.30	425.30	427.85	39.3	39.6	41.1	10.72	10.74	10.41
NONDURABLE GOODS	386.77	388.00	377.10	38.6	38.8	39.2	10.02	10.00	9.62
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	420.62	425.81	415.11	39.2	39.5	39.8	10.73	10.78	10.43
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	264.94	274.96	248.92	39.9	41.1	39.2	6.64	6.69	6.35
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	306.02	302.06	296.01	38.3	37.9	39.0	7.99	7.97	7.59
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	224.78	224.11	230.33	33.3	33.6	35.6	6.75	6.67	6.47
PAPER PRODUCTS	491.49	491.05	475.58	43.0	42.7	42.5	11.43	11.50	11.19
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	445.42	439.67	429.96	38.8	38.5	38.7	11.48	11.42	11.11
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	543.02	540.02	529.59	41.9	41.7	41.7	12.96	12.95	12.70
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	600.01	604.26	630.70	39.5	40.5	42.5	15.19	14.92	14.84
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	416.37	414.39	393.84	42.1	41.9	41.5	9.89	9.89	9.49
LEATHER PRODUCTS	264.19	258.69	254.79	38.4	37.6	38.2	6.88	6.88	6.67
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	622.53	625.42	605.81	41.2	41.2	41.1	15.11	15.18	14.74
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	691.12	690.70	672.53	42.4	42.4	42.7	16.30	16.29	15.75

P/ = Preliminary data

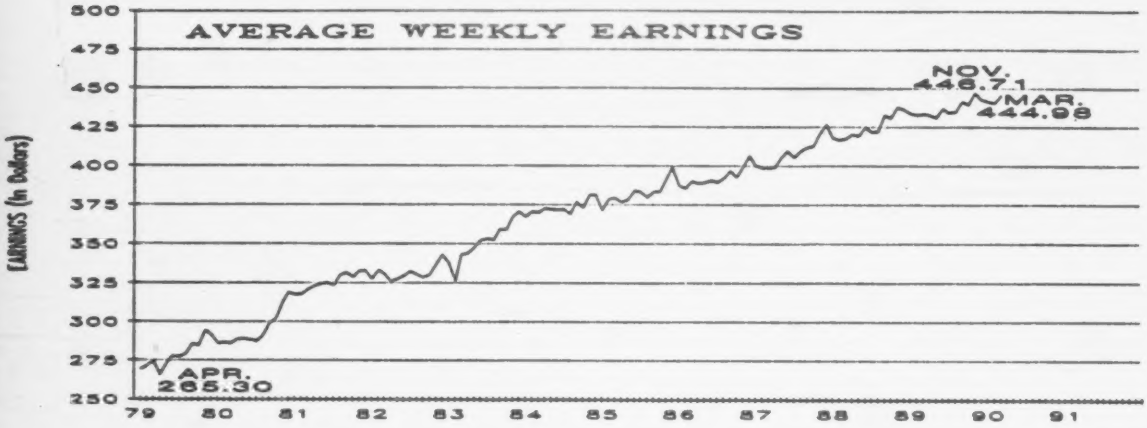
WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS RECORD INCREASES

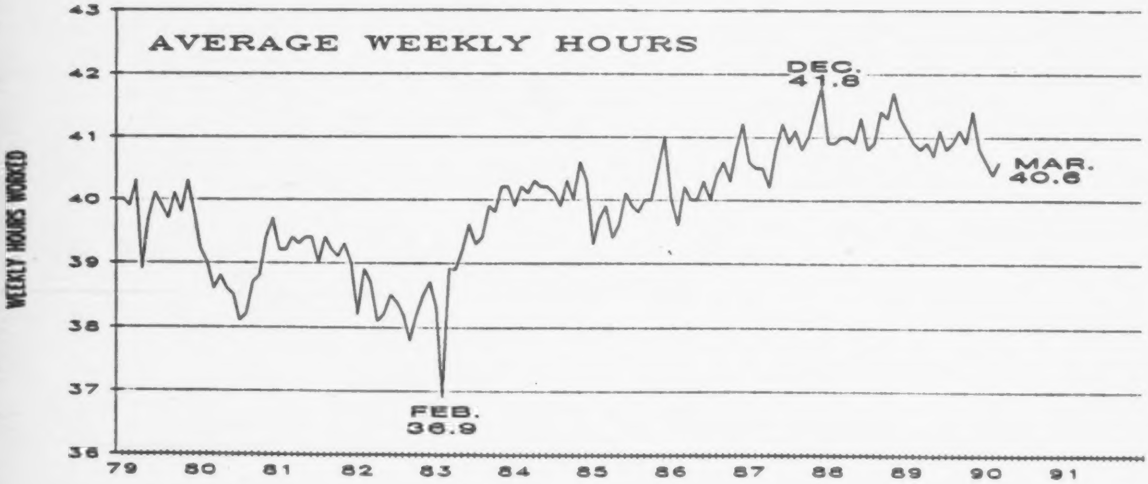
Reversing their field after three consecutive months of decline, both the average weekly earnings and the average workweek of production workers in Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries recorded increases in March. At $444.98, average weekly earnings were up $4.62 from February. This was the combined effect of a gain of 0.2 of an hour in the average workweek to 40.6 hours and an upswing of 6 cents in the average hourly earnings to $10.96. Compared to last March, the current average weekly earnings are up $11.68, or 2.7 percent; the net result of 0.2 of an hour loss in the average workweek and a 34 cent gain in average hourly earnings.

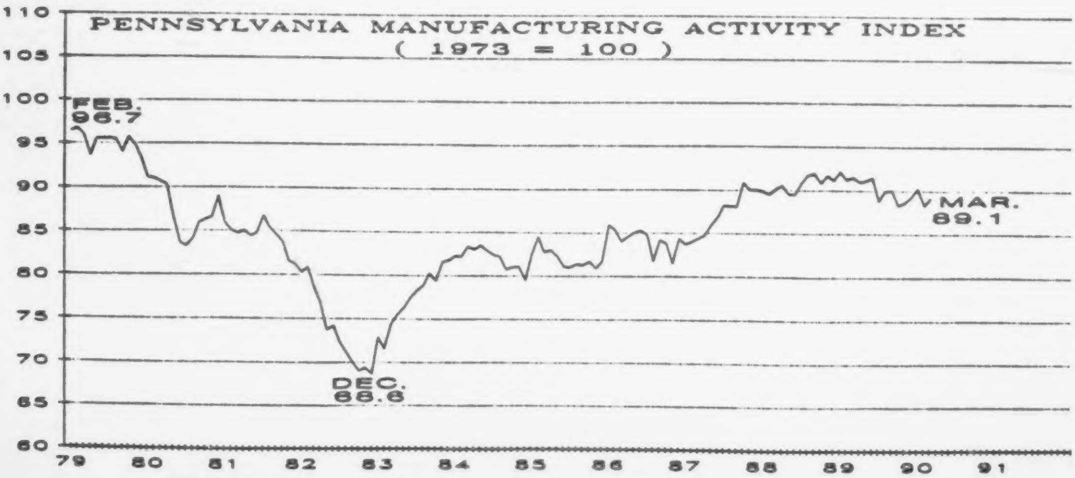
The durable goods sector remained strong with a gain of 0.2 of an hour in the average workweek. The current durable goods workweek, at 42.1 hours, is the longest since November's 42.7 hour workweek and is 0.1 of an hour more than that of March 1989. This longer workweek bodes well for those currently employed in the hard goods industries since the employers have more room to shorten the workweek before any layoffs become necessary . Average hourly earnings in this sector were up 7 cents from February and 31 cents from March 1989.

After a poor showing in February, the lumber and wood products average workweek rebounded and gained 1.7 hours. Now at 39.9 hours, the workweek in this industry matches that of March 1989. All durable goods with the exception of miscellaneous manufactures increased their average weekly earnings from February to March.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS







SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	MAR. 1990	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 90	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	88,117	90,546	79,091	-2,429	9,026
Weeks Claimed	718,266	716,449	675,472	1,817	42,794
...Average Weekly Volume	163,242	179,112	146,842	-15,870	16,400
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.4%	3.7%	3.1%	-0.3	0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	37,801	46,104	34,524	-8,303	3,277
Final Payments	8,029	7,683	6,811	346	1,218
Weeks Paid	716,840	650,317	688,814	66,523	28,026
Net Benefit Amount	$125,308,902	$114,035,445	$119,189,614	$11,273,457	$6,119,288
Average Check Amount	$174.81	$175.35	$173.04	-$0.54	$1.77

CLAIMS TOTALS HIGHER THAN A YEAR AGO

The initial claims total for March was down slightly from a month ago (2,429 or 3 percent) but topped the year-ago total by 9,026 or 11 percent. During the first quarter of 1990 initial claims totalled 328,271 which represented an increase of 37,623 or 13 percent over the first quarter of 1989. The number of weeks claimed in March was virtually unchanged from a month ago but was 42,794 or 6 percent above a year ago. The 1990 first quarter total of 2,294,419 for weeks claimed exceeded the 1989 first quarter total by 260,717 or 13 percent.

Since March contained two more working days than February, the average weekly volume for weeks claimed in March was considerably lower than the February average. As a result, the insured unemployment rate dropped from 3.7 percent in February to 3.4 percent in March. However, March's rate is the highest for the month since 1987.

The average check amount held steady in March at $174.81, which is down only $0.54 from a month ago. Weeks paid jumped from 650,317 in February to 716,840 in March as the ratio of weeks paid to weeks claimed rose from February's .908 to March's .998. The increase in weeks paid pushed the net benefit amount for March $11 million above the February amount. During March, disbursements from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund were nearly $120 million higher than income which is a normal occurrence for the month, since March has historically had the lowest income over the course of the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - MARCH 1990

Income	$ 5,487,039
Disbursements	$ 125,303,626
Cash Reserves	$ 1,344,339,870

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

SIXTY-SIX COUNTIES REGISTER LOWER UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

With the exception of York County, which maintained its February rate, all of Pennsylvania's counties recorded declines in their unadjusted unemployment rates during March. Only five counties had double-digit rates in March; down from nineteen in February. Juniata, down 3.1 percentage points, recorded the largest over the month decrease. However. at 11.5 percent, Juniata still maintains the highest unadjusted unemployment rate of any county in the state.

While a decline in unadjusted unemployment rates is normal at this time of year, the bulk of the county rates decreased by more than the seasonal norm in March. The fact that Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted rate fell 0.5 of a percentage point from February to March reflects this fact. A change of zero in the seasonally adjusted rate would reflect a seasonally normal change.

All of Pennsylvania's 67 counties had higher unadjusted unemployment rates this March than last. Fulton County, up 0.1 of a percentage point, recorded the smallest increase; Juniata, up 4.1 percentage points, the largest. Substantial temporary layoffs in manufacturing have contributed heavily to the upturn in the Juniata County rate.

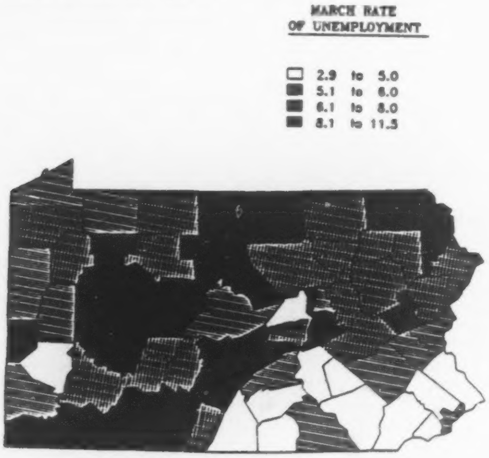


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
MARCH- 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.9	5700
Cumberland	2	3.2	3500
Delaware	3	3.6	10600
Montgomery	3	3.6	13900
Lancaster	5	3.8	8500
Dauphin	6	4.1	5600
Allegheny	7	4.3	28800
Bucks	7	4.3	12900
Union	9	4.5	800
Adams	10	4.6	1800
Franklin	10	4.6	2700
Lebanon	12	5.0	3300
Berks	13	5.1	9300
Centre	13	5.1	3500
Mercer	13	5.1	2600
Lehigh	16	5.2	7800
York	16	5.2	9600
Montour	18	5.3	400
Perry	18	5.3	1100
Warren	20	5.5	1200
Northampton	21	5.6	6600
Philadelphia	21	5.6	40700
Washington	21	5.6	5300
Butler	24	5.7	4300
Erie	24	5.7	7700
Lawrence	26	6.0	2900
Bradford	27	6.1	1900
Westmoreland	27	6.1	10900
Elk	29	6.3	1100
Pike	29	6.3	800
Venango	31	6.4	1600
Lackawanna	32	6.6	7300
Monroe	33	6.7	3300
Sullivan	33	6.7	200
Blair	35	6.8	4100
Columbia	36	6.9	2200
Luzerne	37	7.0	11400
Lycoming	37	7.0	4300
Wyoming	39	7.1	1000
Schuylkill	40	7.3	5400
Snyder	40	7.3	1400
Crawford	42	7.7	3000
Cambria	43	7.8	5000
Fulton	44	7.9	500
McKean	44	7.9	1700
Armstrong	46	8.1	2400
Tioga	46	8.1	1600
Carbon	48	8.2	2100
Beaver	49	8.3	4900
Cameron	49	8.3	200
Jefferson	49	8.3	1700
Potter	49	8.3	700
Susquehanna	49	8.3	1600
Wayne	49	8.3	1600
Fayette	55	8.6	5200
Somerset	55	8.6	2800
Northumberland	57	8.7	4300
Bedford	58	8.8	1900
Mifflin	59	8.9	2000
Greene	60	9.0	1100
Indiana	60	9.0	3200
Clarion	62	9.5	1700
Forest	63	10.2	200
Clearfield	64	10.4	3700
Clinton	65	10.5	1700
Huntingdon	65	10.5	2000
Juniata	67	11.5	1200

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	MARCH 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	RATE%	FEBRUARY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	RATE%	MARCH 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	RATE%
UNITED STATES	6535.0	5.3	6594.0	5.3	6198.0	5.0
PENNSYLVANIA	307.0	5.2	343.0	5.7	237.0	4.0
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	18.7	5.6	20.5	6.1	12.2	3.6
ALTOONA	4.0	6.5	4.2	6.9	3.2	5.3
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.9	8.1	5.3	8.8	4.1	6.7
ERIE MSA	7.3	5.4	8.7	6.4	5.6	4.2
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	13.5	4.0	15.7	4.7	10.5	3.1
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	5.7	5.9
LANCASTER MSA	9.3	4.1	10.5	4.6	6.5	2.9
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	109.3	4.5	111.2	4.6	82.8	3.4
PITTSBURGH PMSA	48.6	4.8	51.3	5.1	42.0	4.2
READING MSA	8.9	4.9	10.1	5.6	5.7	3.2
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	24.7	6.6	28.7	7.7	16.9	4.6
SHARON MSA	2.5	4.8	2.8	5.4	1.9	3.7
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.6	5.3	3.9	5.8	2.6	4.0
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.0	6.4	4.5	7.2	3.0	4.9
YORK MSA	11.8	5.2	11.5	5.1	7.8	3.4

* Preliminary data

MARCH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DOWN IN ALL MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS EXCEPT ONE

York MSA, up 0.1 of a percentage point from February, was the only major labor market area in Pennsylvania that did not have a downturn in their seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in March. A mass layoff at a large furniture and fixture factory in York contributed heavily to the increase in the local rate. Scranton/Wilkes-Barre MSA, with a decrease of 1.1 percentage points, recorded the largest drop. The rates ranged from a low of 4.0 percent in the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA to a high of 8.1 percent in Beaver County PMSA.

Each of the fifteen major labor market areas had a higher unemployment rate this March than in March 1989. Pittsburgh PMSA, up 0.6 of a percentage point, had the smallest annual increase while the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre and Allentown-Bethlehem MSAs, at 2.0 percentage points, recorded the largest increases. There was considerable reshuffling among the relative standings of the large labor markets when ranked by unemployment. Generally, those areas in the western half of the state fared better than those in the east. However, the highest unemployment rates occurred in Beaver County PMSA and Johnstown MSA in both years. These two areas continue to feel the effects of the downturn in the domestic steel industry that occurred in the early part of the last decade.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 2.9 percent for SDA 21 to a high of 8.6 percent in SDA 09. All SDAs had lower unemployment rates in March than February.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
MARCH 1990 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	134.8	127.0	7.7	5.7
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	103.9	99.1	7.8	7.5
03	City of Pittsburgh	174.5	166.2	8.3	4.8
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	488.6	468.1	20.5	4.2
05	Beaver	59.4	54.4	4.9	8.3
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	140.3	130.5	9.8	7.0
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	237.4	221.4	16.0	6.8
08	Greene, Washington	106.8	100.4	6.4	6.0
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.4	96.4	9.1	8.6
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	204.3	187.9	16.4	8.0
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	237.0	221.1	15.9	6.7
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	86.0	79.8	6.2	7.2
14	Lackawanna	111.1	103.9	7.3	6.6
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	108.2	100.3	7.9	7.3
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	236.6	219.8	16.8	7.1
17	Philadelphia	732.2	691.6	40.7	5.6
18	Bucks	301.2	288.2	12.9	4.3
19	Montgomery	390.3	376.4	13.9	3.6
20	Delaware	291.8	281.2	10.6	3.6
21	Chester	200.4	194.7	5.7	2.9
22	Lehigh, Northampton	267.7	253.3	14.4	5.4
23	Berks	180.0	170.8	9.3	5.1
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	345.2	330.4	14.8	4.3
25	Lancaster	225.3	216.8	8.5	3.8
26	York	185.8	176.2	9.6	5.2
27	Adams, Franklin	99.7	95.2	4.6	4.6
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.3	94.7	5.5	5.5
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.0	53.2	4.8	8.2
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5915.0	5599.0	316.0	5.3

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

S6845-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Employment in Pennsylvania rebounded by 44,000 in May, lowering joblessness by 48,000 and the statewide seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to 4.9 percent.**
- **Nonagricultural employment gained 19,000 jobs to a May level of 5,156,300. This increase was somewhat below the 30,000 increase normally forthcoming in May.**
- **Average weekly earnings and hours worked in manufacturing decreased in April. This was the first time since February 1986 that the workweek was less than 40.0 hours.**
- **April's initial claims total of 88,941 for unemployment insurance was the largest for the month since 1987.**
- **Thirty-eight counties registered lower unadjusted unemployment rates in April than they did in March.**
- **April's seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were up in all major labor market areas from March.**

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation........1
Nonagricultural Jobs.......................2-4
Hours and Earnings................5-6
Unemployment Compensation.........7
County Data.............8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets..........9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas.....................10

ISSUED: JUNE 1990

LABOR
MARKET
INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.
The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)826-2538	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider	(717)783-3294	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR MAY 1990

Employment in Pennsylvania rebounded by 44,000 in May, lowering joblessness by 48,000 and the statewide seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to 4.9 percent from 5.7 percent in April. The nationwide rate also declined in May to 5.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 5.4 percent in April.

Data, made available through the Current Population survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show May's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,648,000, up 44,000 since April. This was the third highest level ever, behind March of this year and the all-time high of 5,715,000 in March of 1989. May's employment was up 38,000 from a year ago, 238,000 from two years ago, and 310,000 from three years ago.

The gain in employment during May resulted in a 48,000 drop in joblessness across the State. Seasonally adjusted unemployment fell from 341,000 in April to 293,000 in May. This dropped the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to 4.9 percent from 5.7 percent in April, continuing the zigzag pattern that has been apparent in the rates throughout 1990. The rate has bounced widely from 5.2 percent to 5.7 percent. May's rate was the lowest since October 1989 when the rate was 4.7 percent. Compared to a year ago, May's rate was up from 4.5 percent, but it was down from the rates of both two years ago, 5.1 percent, and three years ago, 5.5 percent.

Unemployment, not adjusted for seasonality, was 285,000 in May, down 30,000 since April. The decline was consistent with a reduction of 21,000 claims for unemployment compensation over the month. The unadjusted rate of unemployment was 4.8 percent in May, down from 5.4 percent in April.

Employment, not seasonally adjusted, was 5,604,000 in May, up 42,000 since April. This was somewhat higher than suggested by preliminary returns from our own survey of employers in Pennsylvania which showed a gain of 19,000 over the month. The employer survey shows that nearly all of the May expansion came from construction, retail trade, and services.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

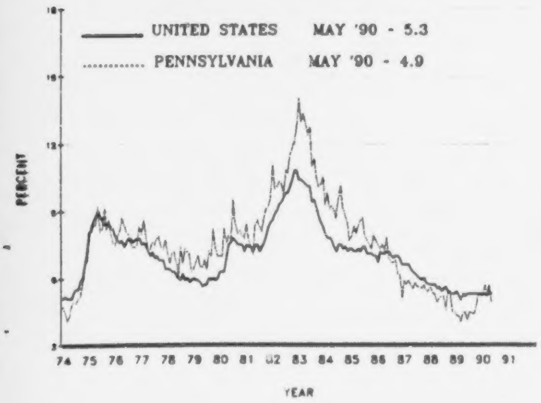


TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

				NET CHANGE FROM	
RESIDENT DATA	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	APR. 1990	MAY 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,941	5,945	5,877	-4	64
Employment	5,648	5,604	5,610	44	38
Unemployment	293	341	267	-48	26
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.9	5.7	4.5	-0.8	0.4
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,889	5,878	5,826	11	63
Employment	5,604	5,562	5,567	42	37
Unemployment	285	315	259	-30	26
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.8	5.4	4.4	-0.6	0.4

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	MAY 1990 AP/	APR. 1990 P/	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989	NET CHANGE TO APR. 1990 FROM: MAR. 1990	NET CHANGE TO APR. 1990 FROM: APR. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5156.3	5137.3	5108.4	5113.1	28.9	24.2
—GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1286.9	1281.7	1272.7	1305.8	9.0	-24.1
MINING	27.2	27.4	27.2	27.4	0.2	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	236.5	226.3	216.7	227.1	9.6	-0.8
MANUFACTURING	1023.2	1028.0	1028.8	1051.3	-0.8	-23.3
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	580.2	584.2	583.3	603.6	0.9	-19.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.9	31.0	33.2	0.9	-1.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		20.1	20.4	21.2	-0.3	-1.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		46.7	46.7	47.7	0.0	-1.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		89.9	89.3	91.5	0.6	-1.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.6	89.4	92.6	0.2	-3.0
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		110.9	111.0	109.7	-0.1	1.2
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		82.0	81.9	87.8	0.1	-5.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		55.5	55.4	58.6	0.1	-3.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.7	38.0	40.1	-0.3	-2.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		19.9	20.2	21.2	-0.3	-1.3
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	443.0	443.8	445.5	447.7	-1.7	-3.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		90.6	91.2	90.4	-0.6	0.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		28.5	28.5	29.6	0.0	-1.1
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		76.6	77.2	80.5	-0.6	-3.9
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.7	40.2	41.1	0.5	-0.4
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.7	84.5	84.1	-0.8	-0.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.5	61.6	59.2	-0.1	2.3
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.2	10.1	10.2	0.1	0.0
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.4	41.6	41.8	-0.2	-0.4
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.5	9.5	9.7	0.0	-0.2
—SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3867.9	3854.3	3833.8	3805.5	20.5	48.8
TRANSPORTATION	149.7	148.9	148.9	152.5	0.0	-3.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	104.0	104.0	103.8	104.1	0.2	-0.1
COMMUNICATIONS		49.7	49.5	49.5	0.2	0.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.3	54.3	54.6	0.0	-0.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	282.8	281.9	281.9	279.4	0.0	2.5
RETAIL TRADE	897.7	889.7	884.2	887.9	5.5	1.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		122.8	122.6	124.9	0.2	-2.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	297.1	295.8	295.8	294.5	0.0	1.3
FINANCE		142.1	142.6	143.6	-0.5	-1.5
INSURANCE		113.7	113.7	111.3	0.0	2.4
REAL ESTATE		40.0	39.5	39.6	0.5	0.4
SERVICES	1414.8	1409.4	1398.8	1377.6	10.6	31.8
BUSINESS SERVICES		203.0	202.1	201.3	0.9	1.7
HEALTH SERVICES		459.6	457.1	445.4	2.5	14.2
-HOSPITALS		250.0	247.8	241.7	2.2	8.3
LEGAL SERVICES		40.5	40.5	39.6	0.0	0.9
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		159.7	161.8	159.3	-2.1	0.4
SOCIAL SERVICES		100.1	99.3	96.2	0.8	3.9
OTHER SERVICES		446.5	438.0	435.8	8.5	10.7
GOVERNMENT	721.8	724.6	720.4	709.5	4.2	15.1
FEDERAL		146.5	143.4	142.9	3.1	3.6
STATE		159.4	158.5	157.0	0.9	2.4
LOCAL		418.7	418.5	409.6	0.2	9.1
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.8	-0.6	-0.5

AP/= Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/= Preliminary data.

MAY INCREASE IN NONFARM JOBS LESS THAN EXPECTED

Advance preliminary figures from a survey of employer payrolls indicate Pennsylvania's May count of nonfarm jobs increased by 19,000 to 5,156,300. This is somewhat below the 30,000 increase normally forthcoming in May.

Service producing industries gained 13,600 jobs, while the goods producing sector added 5,200 jobs.

In the goods producing sector, manufacturing employment may have fallen below the all-time recorded low of January 1987. This follows a steep drop in April in the average number of hours worked per week in manufacturing.

In addition, service producing industries are not as strong as they appear. Although new all-time highs were set in services and wholesale trade, only wholesale trade is holding close to its longer term growth trend. Services and most other nonmanufacturing industries are growing much more slowly than through most of the economic recovery.

NONFARM JOB COUNT CONTINUES SLOWER BUT STEADY GROWTH DURING APRIL

Pennsylvania's nonagricultural jobs total rose by 28,900 in April to a level of 5,137,300. While the March-April increase was only half that expected for this time of year, it was sufficient to lift total nonfarm jobs to the fifth highest level in the Commonwealth's history, 24,200 above the year-ago count. With a few exceptions, the various industry lines showed gains in employment, although less than normal for April. The nonfarm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers, and unpaid family workers.

Job increases in the goods producing sector followed the current trend with a gain of 9,000 in April, due to an increase of 9,600 jobs in contract construction. Despite recent improvement in this sector, the total fell 24,100 short of the April 1989 level and construction fell 800 below its year-ago figure, reflecting the soft housing market.

Manufacturing jobs decreased by 800 over the month, primarily due to losses in the printing and publishing industries in the nondurable goods sector. Durable goods showed a gain of 900 with the largest increases in the lumber and wood products (+900) and primary metals (+600) industries.

In the service producing sector, employment increased by 20,500 to a level of 3,854,300. While also below expectations, this is the third highest on record after December and November of 1989. Within this sector, the best gains were in services (+10,600), retail trade (+5,500), and government (+4,200). Services, led by seasonal increases in agricultural services and amusement and recreational services, have gained 31,800 jobs in the past year and now stand at an all-time high of 1,409,400 in April. An increase of 3,100 in federal government can largely be attributed to workers hired for the 1990 census collection.

EMPLOYERS

Looking for workers, for employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

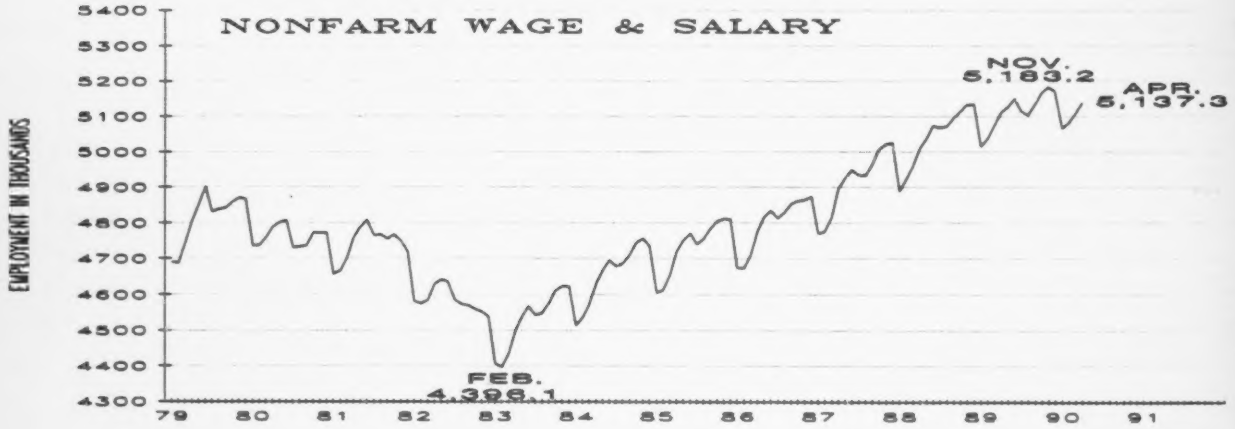
For a working future, this is the place.

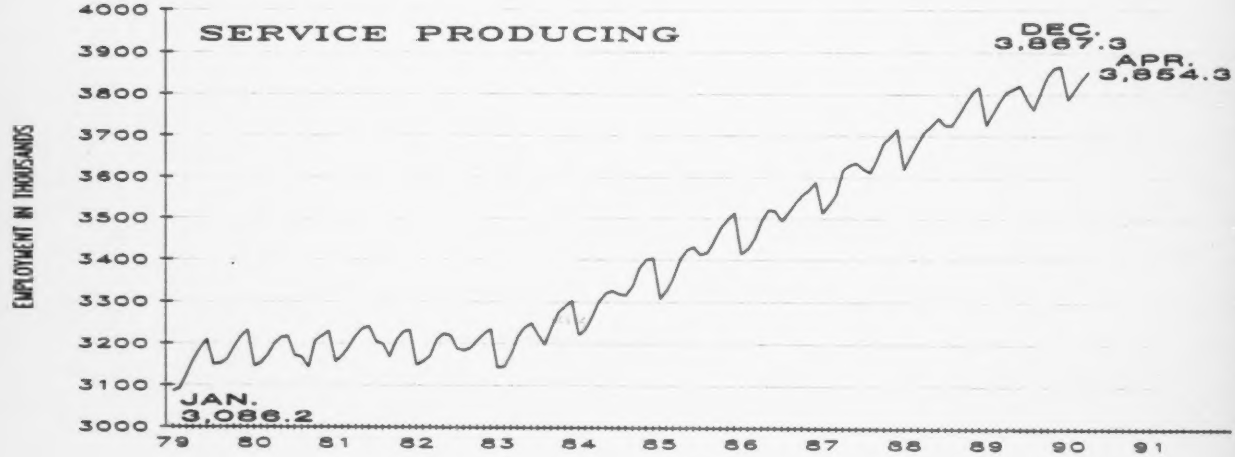
For the Job Center near you call:

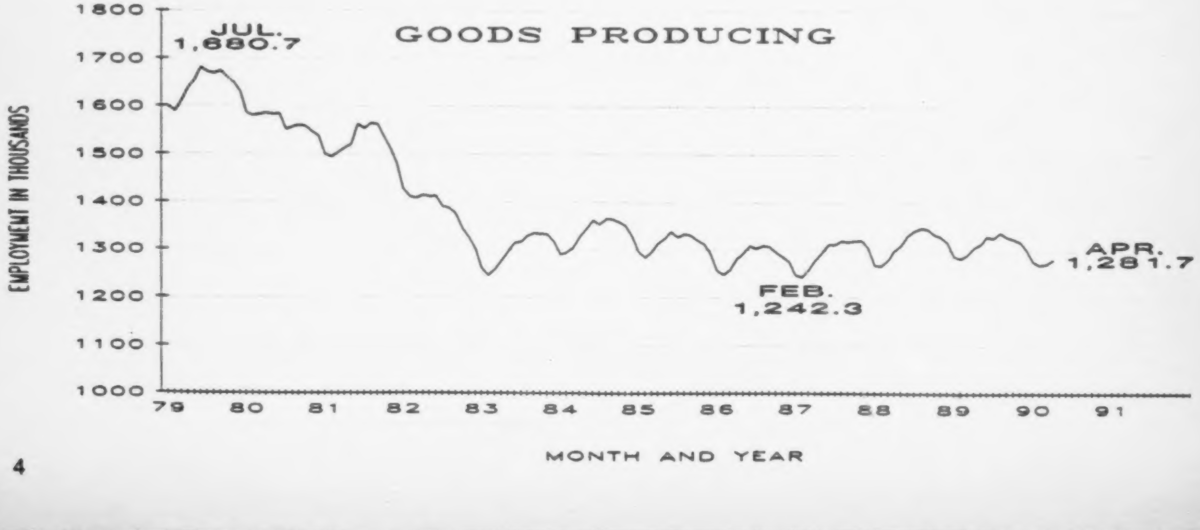
1-800-622-JOBS

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR. 1990 P/	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989	APR. 1990 P/	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989	APR. 1990 P/	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$731.95	$703.51	$687.65	44.2	43.4	42.5	$16.56	$16.21	$16.18
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	506.24	491.25	501.36	44.8	44.7	46.9	11.30	10.99	10.69
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	430.64	443.07	432.72	39.4	40.5	40.9	10.93	10.94	10.58
DURABLE GOODS	468.93	487.52	471.66	40.6	42.1	42.0	11.55	11.58	11.23
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	357.77	363.77	349.34	39.1	39.8	40.2	9.15	9.14	8.69
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	344.18	363.09	363.77	38.2	39.9	39.8	9.01	9.10	9.14
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	480.06	468.86	476.93	42.0	41.9	43.2	11.43	11.19	11.04
PRIMARY METALS	554.88	561.99	557.69	42.1	42.9	43.4	13.18	13.10	12.85
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	434.11	457.13	451.26	39.9	41.9	41.9	10.88	10.91	10.77
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	499.25	526.44	503.58	41.5	43.4	43.3	12.03	12.13	11.63
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	429.20	457.45	434.19	40.0	42.2	41.0	10.73	10.84	10.59
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	526.95	568.16	518.65	39.8	42.4	41.0	13.24	13.40	12.65
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	442.09	458.38	447.49	39.9	41.0	41.9	11.08	11.18	10.68
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	406.15	419.83	420.24	38.1	39.2	40.8	10.66	10.71	10.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	382.28	387.16	379.82	38.0	38.6	38.4	10.06	10.03	9.84
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	428.28	424.05	425.97	39.4	39.3	40.3	10.87	10.79	10.57
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	232.53	265.86	267.30	35.5	40.1	40.5	6.55	6.63	6.60
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	302.63	305.22	303.24	37.5	38.2	39.9	8.07	7.99	7.60
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	223.08	225.45	229.26	33.0	33.4	35.6	6.76	6.75	6.44
PAPER PRODUCTS	495.50	490.78	483.64	42.9	42.9	42.8	11.55	11.44	11.30
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	432.80	443.13	426.14	37.7	38.6	38.6	11.48	11.48	11.04
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	539.18	546.84	526.68	41.7	42.0	41.8	12.93	13.02	12.60
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	600.59	590.29	634.92	40.2	39.3	42.9	14.94	15.02	14.80
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	373.07	415.95	393.95	38.7	42.1	41.6	9.64	9.88	9.47
LEATHER PRODUCTS	259.24	264.88	252.12	37.9	38.5	38.2	6.84	6.88	6.60
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	624.42	621.71	615.45	41.6	41.2	41.5	15.01	15.09	14.83
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	681.66	688.22	681.55	42.0	42.3	43.0	16.23	16.27	15.85

P/ = Preliminary data

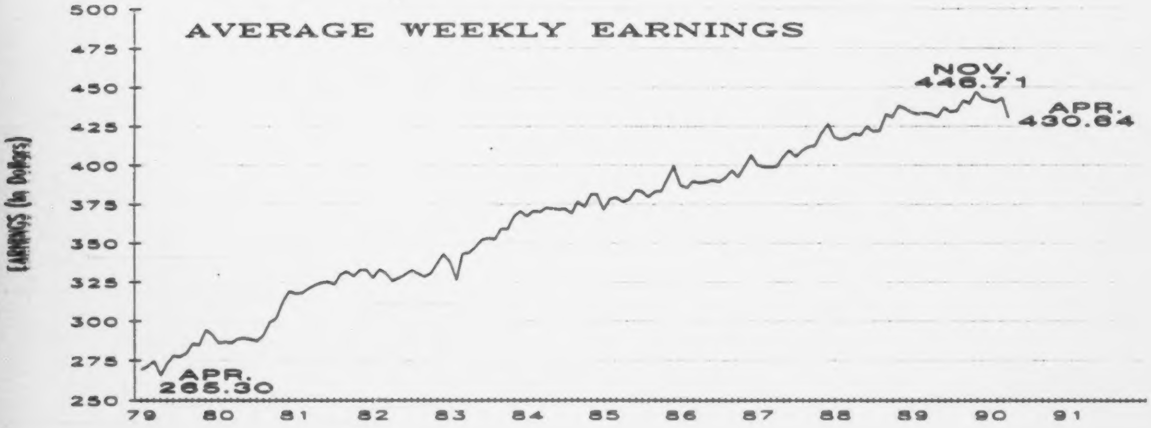
WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS RECORD DECREASES

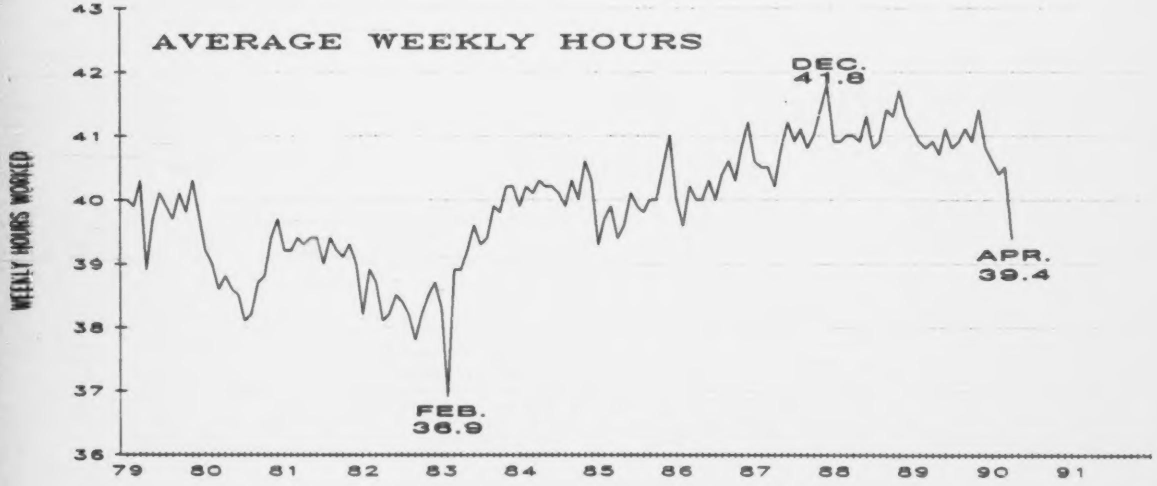
After a month's respite, both the average weekly earnings and the average workweek of production workers in Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries resumed downtrends that began in December. Average weekly earnings, at $430.64, were down $12.43 from March. The average workweek lost 1.1 hours to 39.4 hours. This is the first time since February 1986 that the average workweek was less than 40 hours. The last time that the workweek was this short was in April 1985. Significant here is the fact that softened national demand has caused employers to cut back production by shortening the workweek. Now that the workweek is below 40 hours, we are approaching the point where it makes more economic sense for the employer to lay off workers rather than further reduce the workweek. Any further contraction of the workweek will require scrutiny. Compared to April 1989, average weekly earnings are down $2.08 as the net result of a workweek which was 1.5 hours shorter and an average hourly rate which was up 35 cents.

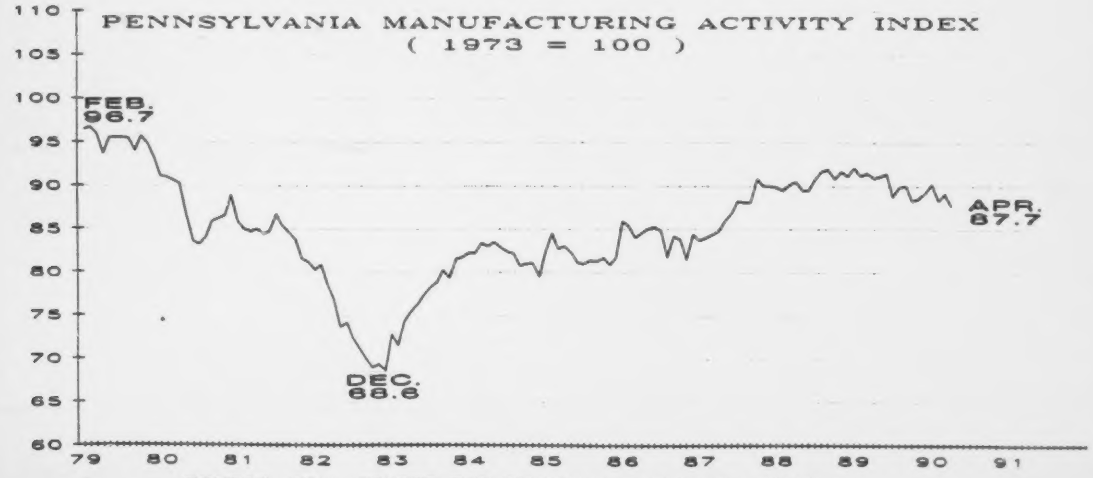
The contraction of the workweek was widespread among the various manuacturing industries. With a seasonal increase of one-tenth of an hour in its average workweek, stone, clay and glass products was the only one of the ten durable goods industries that did not have a shorter workweek in April than in March. Overall, the durable goods workweek was 1.5 hours shorter in April. Seven of the ten nondurable goods industries had reduced workweeks in April. Food products and petroleum and coal products recorded longer workweeks; paper was stable. These shorter workweeks are generally reflected in smaller paychecks.

With the exception of paper products, which was up one-tenth of an hour, all manufacturing industries had shorter workweeks this April than in April 1989.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS







SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	APR.	MAR.	APR.	NET CHANGE FROM	
	1990	1990	1989	MAR. 90	APR. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	88,941	88,117	69,290	824	19,651
Weeks Claimed	642,605	718,266	522,734	-75,661	119,871
....Average Weekly Volume	153,001	163,242	130,684	-10,241	22,317
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.2%	3.4%	2.8%	-0.2	0.4
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	31,626	37,801	25,220	-6,175	6,406
Final Payments	8,594	8,029	6,843	565	1,751
Weeks Paid	571,308	716,840	480,916	-145,532	90,392
Net Benefit Amount	$98,923,379	$125,308,902	$81,575,277	-$26,385,523	$17,348,102
Average Check Amount	$173.15	$174.81	$169.62	-$1.66	$3.53

APRIL CLAIMS TOTALS UP FROM YEAR AGO BY WIDE MARGINS

At 88,941 the number of initial claims in April was virtually unchanged from March (up 824), but exceeded the year-ago total by 19,651 or 28 percent. The April total for initial claims was the largest for the month since 1987. The number of weeks claimed fell by 75,661 or 11 percent from a month ago to 642,605 in April. A decrease in weeks claimed from March to April is a normal seasonal occurrence; however, the decline in 1990 was much smaller than the average decline from March to April over the previous three years of 23 percent. As a result, the April weeks claimed total was the top mark for the month since 1986. Compared to a year ago weeks claimed in April were up by 119,871 or 23 percent. Despite a drop in the insured unemployment rate from 3.4 percent in March to 3.2 percent in April, the rate was 0.4 percentage points higher than a year ago. The April rate was the highest for the month in four years and April was the thirteenth consecutive month that the rate posted an increase from a year ago.

The average check amount slid for the third successive month to $173.15 in April. This average check amount for April was down $2.67 from January 1990's historical peak of $175.82. Weeks paid plummeted from 716,840 in March to 571,308 in April, a 20 percent drop. The smaller average check and fewer weeks paid reduced the net benefit amount for April to $98.9 million which was $26.4 million below a month ago. During April disbursements exceeded income by $22 million which shrunk cash reserves in the Trust Fund at the end of the month to $1,322 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - APRIL 1990

Income	$ 76,992,831
Disbursements	$ 98,919,998
Cash Reserves	$ 1,322,412,704

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

THIRTY-EIGHT COUNTIES REGISTER LOWER UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Thirty-eight of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties had lower unemployment rates in April than they did in March; twenty-one counties had higher rates and eight were unchanged. In most years, the number of counties with lower April rates would be greater than in this year. However, a mild late winter and an early spring prompted early recalls and start-ups in many weather sensitive industries. Thus, there was less room for improvement than in the typical year. Reflecting this fact, the seasonally adjusted statewide rate, which dropped substantially in March, was back up to the February level in April. This would indicate seasonal normalcy when viewed over the two-month period.

With the exception of Fulton County, whose unemployment rate was down 0.7 of a percentage point, all Pennsylvania counties had higher unemployment rates this April than last. Increased employment in the manufacturing sector allowed Fulton County to move counter to the statewide economic slowdown. Juniata County, up 5.7 percentage points, had the largest over-the-year unemployment rate increase of any county. Cutbacks in manufacturing jobs fueled this increase, giving Juniata the highest rate in the State.

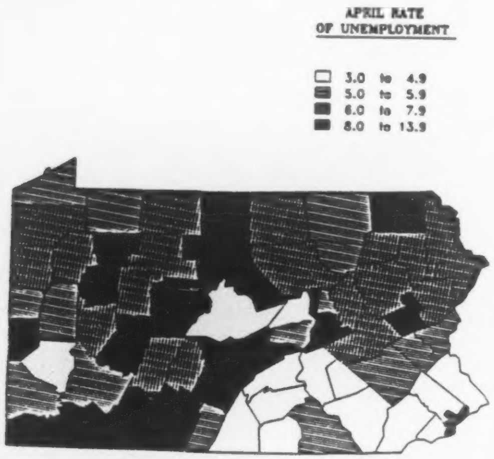


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
APRIL- 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Cumberland	1	3.0	3300
Chester	2	3.1	6200
Montgomery	3	3.6	13800
Adams	4	3.7	1500
Lancaster	4	3.7	8400
Delaware	6	3.8	11100
Bucks	7	4.2	12500
Dauphin	7	4.2	5700
Allegheny	9	4.3	28400
Franklin	9	4.3	2500
Centre	11	4.7	3200
Lebanon	11	4.7	3100
Union	13	4.8	800
Perry	14	4.9	1000
York	15	5.1	9400
Lehigh	16	5.2	7800
Snyder	16	5.2	1000
Berks	18	5.4	9600
Erie	18	5.4	7200
Fulton	20	5.5	300
Washington	20	5.5	5200
Montour	22	5.6	500
Northampton	22	5.6	6600
Bradford	24	5.7	1800
Butler	24	5.7	4300
Westmoreland	24	5.7	10100
Lawrence	27	5.9	2900
Sullivan	27	5.9	200
Warren	27	5.9	1300
Philadelphia	30	6.0	43500
Pike	30	6.0	800
Wyoming	32	6.1	800
Mercer	33	6.2	3200
Venango	33	6.2	1500
Elk	35	6.3	1100
Lackawanna	36	6.4	7000
Monroe	36	6.4	3200
Columbia	38	6.6	2100
Wayne	39	6.7	1300
Luzerne	40	7.0	11400
Crawford	41	7.1	2800
Lycoming	41	7.1	4300
McKean	43	7.3	1500
Blair	44	7.5	4600
Cambria	45	7.6	4800
Schuylkill	45	7.6	5600
Jefferson	47	7.7	1600
Tioga	47	7.7	1500
Armstrong	49	7.9	2300
Beaver	50	8.0	4800
Potter	51	8.1	600
Bedford	52	8.3	1800
Cameron	52	8.3	200
Somerset	52	8.3	2700
Susquehanna	52	8.3	1500
Fayette	56	8.6	5200
Carbon	57	8.8	2300
Indiana	57	8.8	3100
Northumberland	57	8.8	4400
Clinton	60	9.4	1500
Greene	60	9.4	1200
Mifflin	62	10.0	2200
Clarion	63	10.1	1800
Huntingdon	64	10.3	2100
Forest	65	10.4	200
Clearfield	65	11.4	4100
Juniata	67	13.3	1400

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	APRIL 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		MARCH 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		APRIL 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	6770.0	5.4	6495.0	5.2	6531.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	341.0	5.7	310.0	5.2	260.0	4.4
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	19.9	6.0	18.9	5.6	14.0	4.2
ALTOONA MSA	4.9	7.9	4.0	6.5	3.8	6.3
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.2	8.6	4.9	8.1	4.6	7.7
ERIE MSA	7.5	5.6	7.5	5.5	6.8	5.1
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	15.0	4.4	13.2	3.9	11.7	3.5
JOHNSTOWN MSA	8.2	8.5	7.4	7.6	6.3	6.6
LANCASTER MSA	9.7	4.3	9.4	4.1	6.9	3.1
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	115.0	4.7	110.7	4.5	92.7	3.8
PITTSBURGH PMSA	51.7	5.2	49.0	4.8	45.7	4.6
READING MSA	9.4	5.2	8.8	4.9	6.6	3.7
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	27.1	7.3	24.6	6.6	18.9	5.2
SHARON MSA	3.4	6.5	2.4	4.6	2.3	4.5
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.7	5.4	3.6	5.3	2.8	4.3
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.5	7.2	4.0	6.4	3.5	5.8
YORK MSA	12.0	5.3	11.9	5.2	8.6	3.8

* Preliminary data

APRIL'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UP IN ALL MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

All fifteen of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in April than in March. Sharon MSA, up 1.9 percentage points, recorded the largest over-the-month rate increase. Part of this increase can be traced to short-term layoffs in the durable goods sector. Part can also be attributed to a mild late winter causing early recalls and start-ups in weather-sensitive industries. This caused March seasonally adjusted rates to be artificially low, such that at least part of the April rate increases appear to be corrections. Mirroring this fact, the statewide seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for April, at 5.7 percent, was the same as the February rate after a brief drop to 5.2 percent in March. When compared to February, eight of the fifteen largest labor market areas had lower April seasonally adjusted rates, while six had increases and one was unchanged.

As a reflection of the slowdown of the national economy, the current unemployment rate is higher in each of the fifteeen large labor market areas than it was in April 1989. The rate increases ranged from a low of 0.6 of a percentage point in the Pittsburgh PMSA to a high of 2.1 percentage points in the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre MSA.

Beaver County PMSA and Johnstown MSA continue to have the highest unemployment among the large labor market areas; Lancaster and Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSAs, the lowest.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 3.1 percent in SDA 21 to a high of 8.7 percent in SDA 09.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
APRIL 1990 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	133.0	125.8	7.2	5.4
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	106.5	98.8	7.7	7.2
03	City of Pittsburgh	173.7	165.5	8.3	4.8
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	486.1	466.0	20.1	4.1
05	Beaver	59.2	54.5	4.8	8.0
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	139.3	129.7	9.7	6.9
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	235.6	220.4	15.3	6.5
08	Greene, Washington	106.1	99.8	6.4	6.0
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.2	96.0	9.1	8.7
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	204.2	188.0	16.2	7.9
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	235.9	220.7	15.2	6.4
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.6	78.9	5.7	6.8
14	Lackawanna	110.4	103.4	7.0	6.4
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	108.0	100.4	7.6	7.0
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	235.9	218.9	17.0	7.2
17	Philadelphia	727.6	684.1	43.5	6.0
18	Bucks	297.6	285.1	12.5	4.2
19	Montgomery	386.1	372.3	13.8	3.6
20	Delaware	289.2	278.2	11.1	3.8
21	Chester	198.8	192.6	6.2	3.1
22	Lehigh, Northampton	265.8	251.4	14.4	5.4
23	Berks	179.0	169.4	9.6	5.4
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	343.7	329.1	14.6	4.2
25	Lancaster	224.0	215.6	8.4	3.7
26	York	184.8	175.4	9.4	5.1
27	Adams, Franklin	98.7	94.7	4.0	4.0
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.9	94.8	6.1	6.1
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.9	53.0	4.8	8.4
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5878.0	5562.0	315.0	5.4

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

S6845-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON/WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation........1
Nonagricultural Jobs.......................2-4
Hours and Earnings................5-6
Unemployment Compensation.........7
County Data.............8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets........9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas......................10
Special Interest Topic.................11-12

HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's labor force and employment improved marginally in June as joblessness inched down by 22,000 and the statewide rate of unemployment edged down to 4.6 pecent in June from 4.9 percent in May.
- Sluggish growth of nonagricultural jobs continued during June as employer payrolls gained 12,200 jobs–slightly more than half the normal gain for this period.
- Average weekly earnings and hours worked in manufacturing increased in May. The average workweek, at 40.7 hours, reached its highest level since December 1989.
- The number of weeks claimed and the number of initial claims declined in May compared to a month ago–a normal seasonal occurrence.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates declined during May in sixty-one of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties.
- Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates dropped from April to May in all fifteen of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas.

ISSUED: JULY 1990

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry   Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania. The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)826-2538	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider	(717)783-3294	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR JUNE 1990

Pennsylvania's labor force and employment improved marginally in June as joblessness inched down by 22,000. The statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, also edged down to 4.6 percent in June from 4.9 percent in May. The nationwide rate moved down to 5.2 percent in June from 5.3 percent in May.

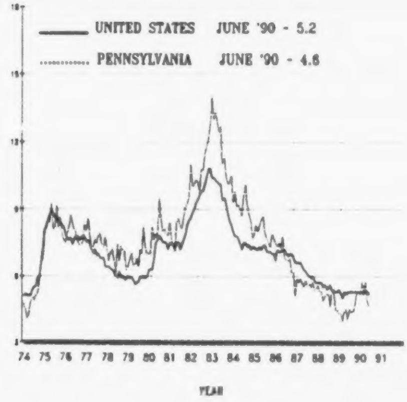
Data, made available through the Current Population survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show June's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,623,000, down 25,000 from May. Despite recent slippage, employment is holding up well by historical standards at the sixth highest level on record. June's employment was up 3,000 from a year ago, 201,000 from two years ago, and 302,000 from three years ago.

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, was also lower in June, at 271,000, down 22,000 since May. This reduced the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to 4.6 percent in June from 4.9 percent in May. This was the lowest rate in Pennsylvania since last September when the rate was 4.4 percent. Compared to a year ago, June's rate was up from 4.1 percent, but it was down from the rates of both two years ago, 5.2 percent, and three years ago, 5.8 percent.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	JUNE 1990	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 1990	NET CHANGE FROM JUNE 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,894	5,941	5,862	-47	32
Employment	5,623	5,648	5,620	-25	3
Unemployment	271	293	242	-22	29
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.6	4.9	4.1	-0.3	0.5
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,974	5,889	5,941	85	33
Employment	5,678	5,604	5,673	74	5
Unemployment	296	285	268	11	28
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.0	4.8	4.5	0.2	0.5

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



The most significant aspect of the June numbers, for both the employed and the unemployed, was the low number of youth entering the labor force looking for summer jobs. This held the rate of unemployment down since there were ample jobs to meet the reduced supply of workers. The lower number of youth is a reflection of the Baby-Bust generation, fewer youth of high school and college age. This will have even greater significance throughout the rest of the 1990s as youth in this age bracket enter the labor force looking for permanent jobs. Fewer youth will be entering the labor force each year, slowing labor force growth from more than 50,000 per year during the past two decades to fewer than 10,000 per year through the year 2000. Demand for trained workers will likely outstrip supply resulting in low unemployment and labor shortages.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	JUNE 1990 AP/	MAY 1990 P/	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	NET CHANGE TO MAY 1990 FROM: APR. 1990	MAY 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5164.9	5152.7	5136.5	5130.6	16.2	22.1
—GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1300.6	1289.4	1281.5	1313.4	7.9	-24.0
MINING	27.6	27.4	27.4	27.7	0.0	-0.3
CONSTRUCTION	240.4	233.3	225.7	234.5	7.6	-1.2
MANUFACTURING	1023.6	1028.7	1028.4	1051.2	0.3	-22.5
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	587.0	584.3	584.4	602.7	-0.1	-18.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.7	31.9	33.0	-0.2	-1.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		19.9	20.1	21.3	-0.2	-1.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.2	46.9	48.2	0.3	-1.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		90.2	90.8	91.5	-0.6	-1.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.8	89.5	92.2	0.3	-2.4
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		110.7	110.9	110.1	-0.2	0.6
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		81.7	81.6	87.4	0.1	-5.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		55.5	55.0	58.0	0.5	-2.5
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.8	37.7	39.7	0.1	-1.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		19.8	20.0	21.3	-0.2	-1.5
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	445.7	444.4	444.0	448.5	0.4	-4.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		91.4	90.6	90.8	0.8	0.6
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		28.3	28.5	29.7	-0.2	-1.4
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		76.3	76.6	80.1	-0.3	-3.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.3	40.8	41.6	0.5	-0.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.7	83.9	84.1	-0.2	-0.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.2	61.1	59.7	0.1	1.5
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.3	10.2	10.4	0.1	-0.1
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.2	41.7	41.5	-0.5	-0.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.6	9.5	9.5	0.1	0.1
—SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3863.0	3861.9	3853.7	3813.4	8.2	48.5
TRANSPORTATION	146.4	148.8	149.7	152.9	-0.9	-4.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.1	104.2	104.0	104.2	0.2	0.0
COMMUNICATIONS		49.5	49.7	49.3	-0.2	0.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.7	54.3	54.9	0.4	-0.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	283.9	282.1	282.0	279.5	0.1	2.6
RETAIL TRADE	895.9	890.0	888.5	895.0	1.5	-5.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		121.0	121.8	123.8	-0.8	-2.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	299.7	296.8	295.9	296.1	0.9	0.7
FINANCE		141.5	142.1	143.4	-0.6	-1.9
INSURANCE		114.0	113.9	111.5	0.1	2.5
REAL ESTATE		41.3	39.9	41.2	1.4	0.1
SERVICES	1419.1	1412.2	1409.1	1378.8	3.1	33.4
BUSINESS SERVICES		203.4	203.2	201.5	0.2	1.9
HEALTH SERVICES		460.0	457.9	446.8	2.1	13.2
-HOSPITALS		249.8	248.8	242.3	1.0	7.5
LEGAL SERVICES		41.0	40.5	39.5	0.5	1.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		151.8	160.1	[illegible]	-8.3	2.3
SOCIAL SERVICES		100.2	100.0	96.5	0.2	3.7
OTHER SERVICES		455.8	447.4	445.0	8.4	10.8
GOVERNMENT	712.9	727.8	724.5	706.9	3.3	20.9
FEDERAL		153.3	146.5	144.1	6.8	9.2
STATE		153.0	159.1	152.2	-6.1	0.8
LOCAL		421.5	418.9	410.6	2.6	10.9
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.3	1.4	1.3	3.8	0.1	-2.4

AP/= Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/= Preliminary data.

SLOWER GROWTH OF NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS CONTINUES DURING JUNE

Advance preliminary figures from the survey of employer payrolls revealed a rise of 12,200 jobs since May to reach a June total of 5,164,900. This gain was only slightly more than half the normal gain for a typical June. Compared to one year ago, Commonwealth jobs are up by 13,400.

Goods producing industries, at 1,300,600 jobs, increased payrolls by 11,200, slightly below the usual monthly gain. Last year at this time, goods producing industries accounted for 1,329,100 jobs.

Service producing industries added 1,100 jobs in June to boost their total to 3,863,000. Job gains in services and retail trade led the way, countering the expected education-related job losses in government.

SLUGGISH JOB GROWTH PERSISTS DURING MAY

Nonagricultural employment throughout the Commonwealth's businesses and factories rose by 16,200 in May to 5,152,700, the fourth highest level on record. Prior to this, Pennsylvania's top three job months were all achieved during the fourth quarter of 1989.

May's employment figures followed a recent pattern, with total jobs being above last year's mark, but month-to-month job gains were predominantly below the seasonal norm in most industries. Compared to last year, the current job count was 22,100 above that of May 1989 and 114,800 higher than May 1988. The Department's nonfarm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

The goods producing industries (manufacturing, construction and mining) gained a net 7,900 jobs since April to a total of 1,289,400.

Manufacturing employment struggled during May for a 300 job gain, as relatively small movements were forthcoming in most industry lines. Since May 1989, nearly every industry within manufacturing experienced declining employment.

Contract construction, up two-thirds of its 11,200 seasonal norm, continued to reflect a soft housing and commercial building market. Since May 1989, construction jobs are down by 1,200.

Service producing industries added 8,200 to payrolls in May, roughly half the normal spring boost. Despite this fact, the service producing sector accounted for 3,861,900 million Pennsylvania jobs and currently stands at the third highest level on record. In addition, this sector has grown by 48,500 jobs during the past year, more than compensating for annual job losses in the goods producing sector.

Among service producers, the service inustry once again moved to record-setting heights, reaching 1,412,200 jobs in May. Here, health services led the way with gains of 2,100 over the month and 13,200 over the year.

Retail trade added 1,500 jobs in May, but continued to be plagued by lethargic consumer spending. A typical May would have added nearly 9,000 retail trade jobs. Since May 1989, jobs in retail trade have declined by 5,000.

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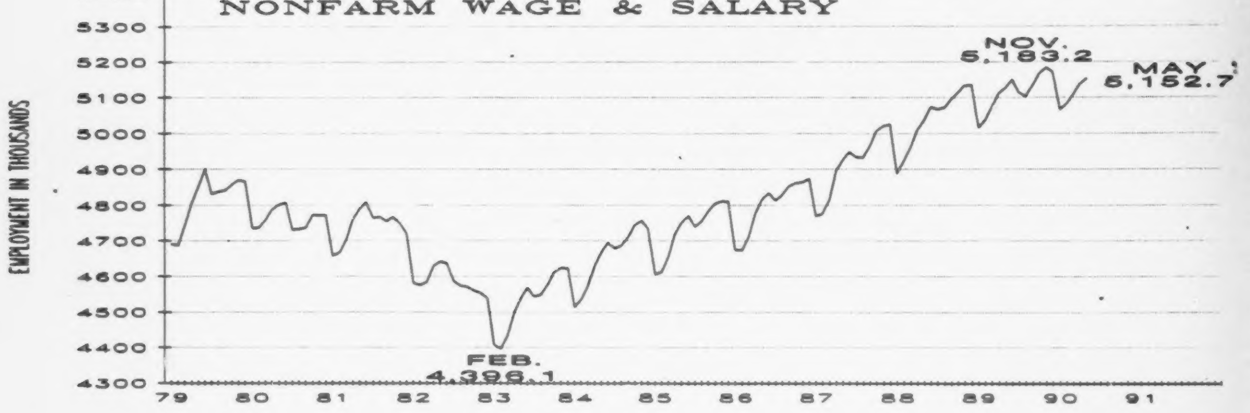
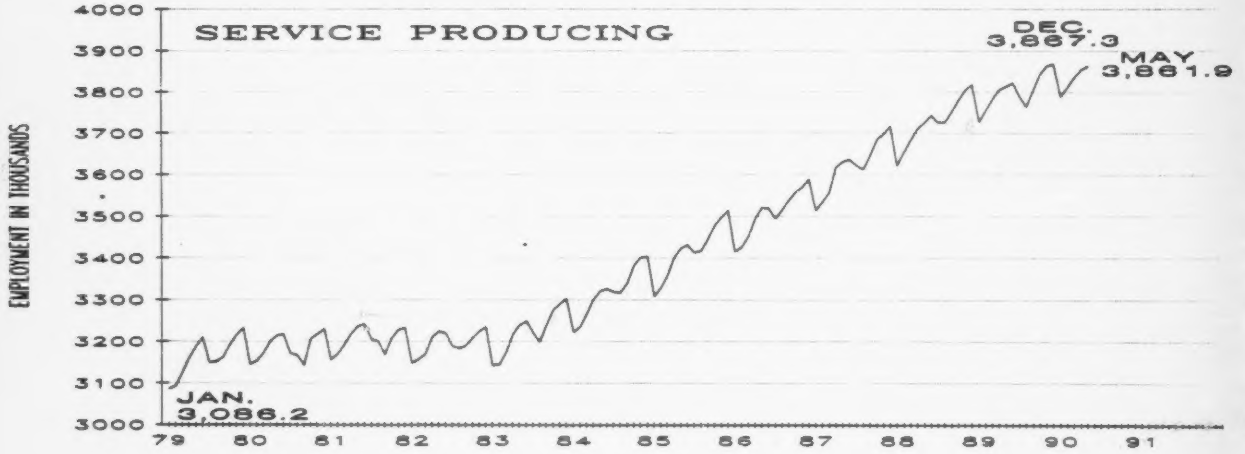
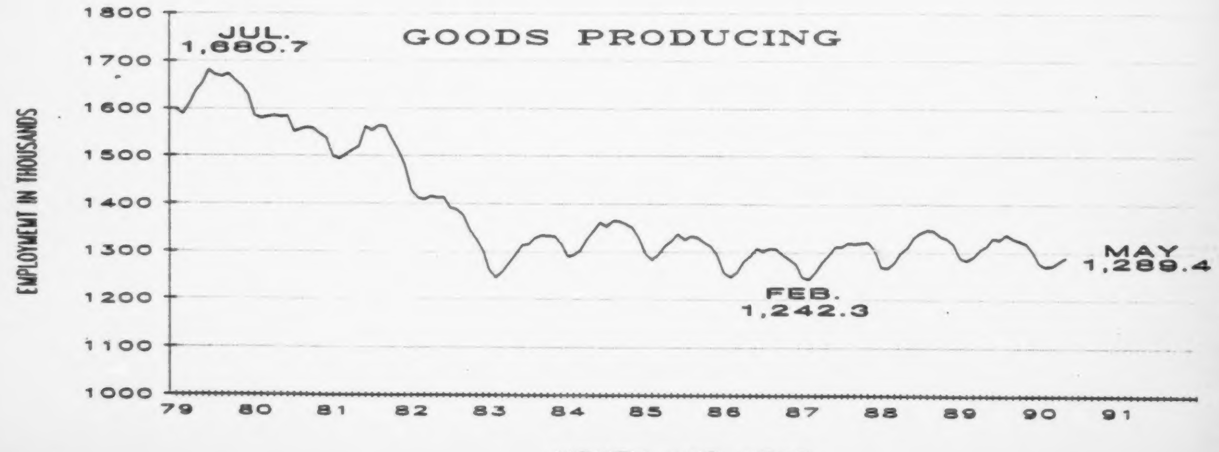
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1990 P/	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990 P/	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990 P/	APR. 1990	MAY 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$603.65	$686.94	$671.09	38.4	42.8	41.4	$15.72	$16.05	$16.21
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	505.30	485.27	487.62	45.4	43.6	45.7	11.13	11.13	10.67
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	448.51	430.95	431.01	40.7	39.5	40.7	11.02	10.91	10.59
DURABLE GOODS	488.14	468.46	470.96	41.9	40.7	41.9	11.65	11.51	11.24
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	373.41	359.46	352.96	40.5	39.2	40.2	9.22	9.17	8.78
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	360.40	345.98	368.85	40.0	38.4	40.4	9.01	9.01	9.13
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	468.23	478.28	468.35	41.4	42.1	42.5	11.31	11.36	11.02
PRIMARY METALS	568.38	551.93	555.56	42.8	42.1	43.1	13.28	13.11	12.89
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	457.87	436.85	453.00	41.7	40.3	42.1	10.98	10.84	10.76
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	519.59	497.54	504.14	42.8	41.6	43.2	12.14	11.96	11.67
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	452.34	428.93	430.09	42.0	40.2	41.0	10.77	10.67	10.49
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	577.40	531.20	519.38	42.3	40.0	40.8	13.65	13.28	12.73
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	457.85	441.29	441.91	41.1	39.9	41.3	11.14	11.06	10.70
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	433.60	407.81	421.02	40.0	38.4	40.6	10.84	10.62	10.37
NONDURABLE GOODS	395.46	380.90	378.28	39.0	37.9	39.2	10.14	10.05	9.65
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	448.63	424.86	424.11	40.6	38.8	40.2	11.05	10.95	10.55
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	259.74	249.38	264.38	39.0	37.9	40.8	6.66	6.58	6.48
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	314.70	303.11	301.80	38.9	37.7	39.4	8.09	8.04	7.66
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	231.53	222.42	227.04	34.2	33.0	35.2	6.77	6.74	6.45
PAPER PRODUCTS	505.56	494.07	485.78	43.1	43.0	42.8	11.73	11.49	11.35
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	442.75	432.80	421.73	38.3	37.7	38.2	11.56	11.48	11.04
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	531.77	537.84	525.01	41.0	41.5	41.9	12.97	12.96	12.53
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	599.68	606.56	617.82	41.5	40.6	42.0	14.45	14.94	14.71
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	414.24	379.82	393.95	41.8	39.4	41.6	9.91	9.64	9.47
LEATHER PRODUCTS	264.50	260.91	254.87	38.5	38.2	38.5	6.87	6.83	6.62
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	542.08	556.51	550.97	39.8	40.8	40.1	13.62	13.64	13.74
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	682.50	684.13	669.67	42.0	42.1	42.6	16.25	16.25	15.72

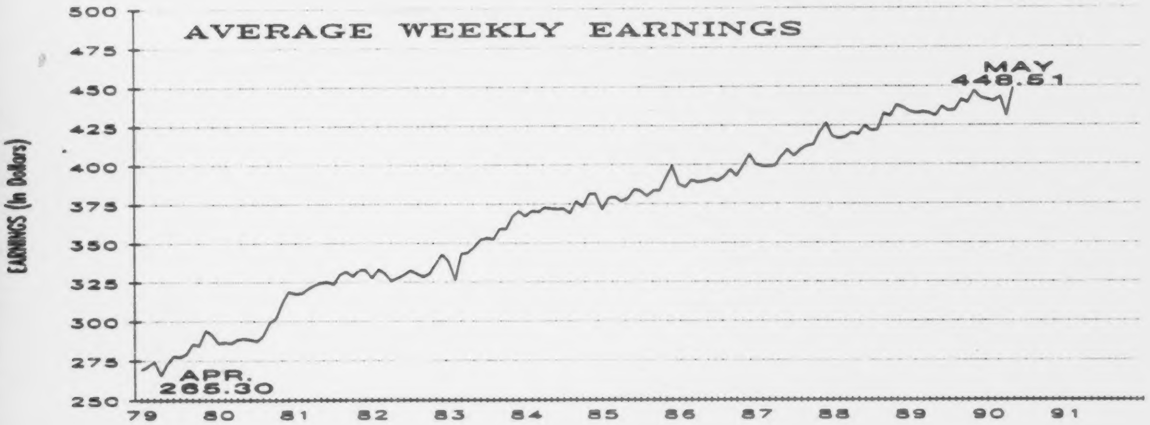
HOURS AND EARNINGS REBOUND

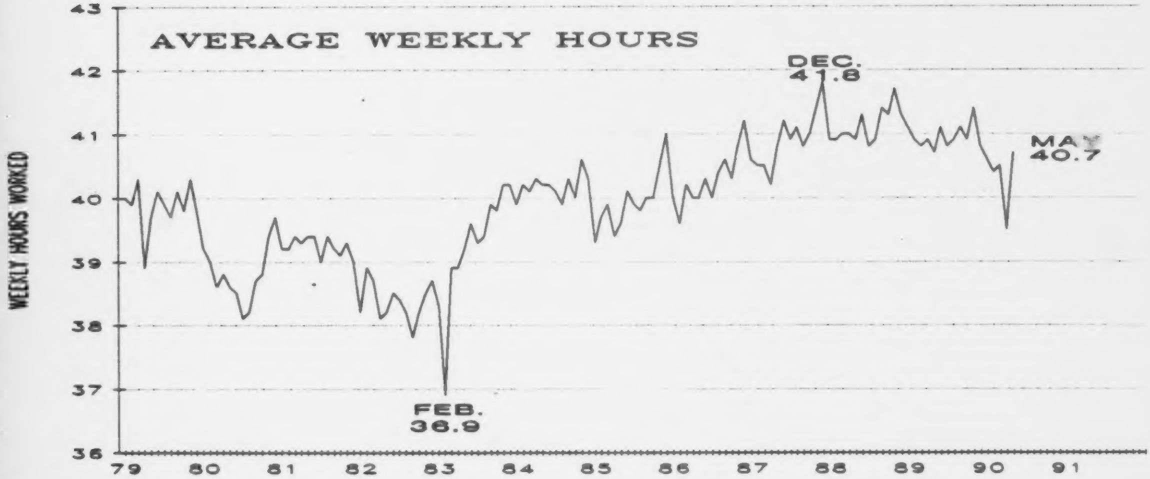
Both the average weekly earnings and the average workweek of production workers rebounded in May and recorded substantial gains. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing were up $17.56 to $448.51, surpassing the previous highest level of $446.71 set in November 1989. This increase was the combined result of gains of fourteen cents in the average hourly rate and 1.2 of an hour in the average workweek. The average workweek, at 40.7 hours, reached its highest level since December. May's average weekly earnings were $17.50 higher than those of last year. The over-the-year upswing was the result of a workweek which was unchanged and an average hourly rate which was up forty-three cents.

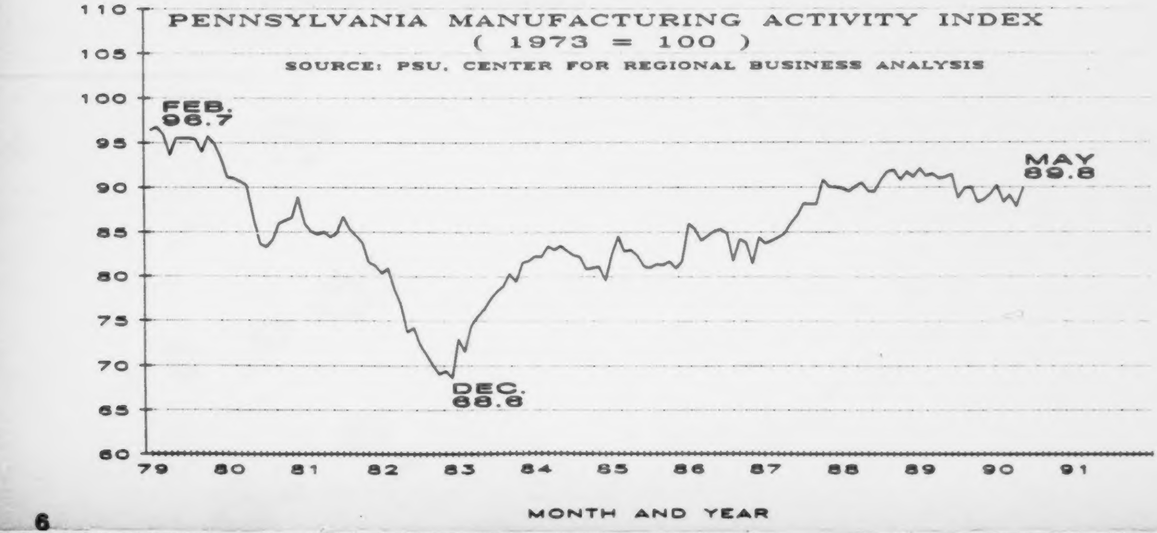
After careful review of final figures, it appears that the downturn in April's hours and earnings was the result of a number of firms cutting back on overtime as the result of Good Friday which occurred during the middle week of the month. That week is the week upon which average hours and earnings are based. Consequently, the large May increases in the average weekly earnings and average weekly hours are not as significant as they first appear.

Expansion of the average workweek was widespread among the various manufacturing industries. The durable goods workweek was up 1.2 of an hour. May was the first time since November that all durable goods industry lines had a workweek of at least 40 hours. Stone, clay and glass products was the only durable goods line to record a contraction in hours from April to May. Nondurable goods industries gained 1.1 of an hour; only chemicals and allied products registered a decrease in hours from April.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS







UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 90	MAY 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	84,675	88,941	82,601	-4,266	2,074
Weeks Claimed	613,051	642,605	547,500	-29,554	65,551
....Average Weekly Volume	133,272	153,001	119,022	-19,729	14,250
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.7%	3.2%	2.5%	-0.5	0.2
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	29,636	31,626	26,041	-1,990	3,595
Final Payments	8,613	8,594	6,793	19	1,820
Weeks Paid	540,039	571,308	446,971	-31,269	93,068
Net Benefit Amount	$92,662,746	$98,923,379	$73,375,397	-$6,260,633	$19,287,349
Average Check Amount	$171.59	$173.15	$164.16	-$1.56	$7.43

SEASONAL SLOWDOWN IN CLAIMS ACTIVITY FOR MAY

Both the number of weeks claimed and the number of initial claims underwent a decline in May compared to a month ago. A slowdown in claims activity from April to May is a normal seasonal occurrence. The downturn from April to May was five percent for both initial claims and weeks claimed. Weeks claimed in May topped the year-ago total by 12 percent, while initial claims posted an over-the-year increase in May of only three percent. May was the thirteenth consecutive month that both weeks claimed and initial claims have exceeded year-ago levels and the string for weeks claimed alone has reached 14 months. Although the insured unemployment rate slipped to a 1990 low of 2.7 percent in May, the rate was the highest for the month since 1986.

The average check amount slid for the fourth successive month in May to $171.59. Since January the average check amount has dropped by $4.23. A 31,269 or 5 percent drop in weeks paid from April to May, coupled with the lower average check amount generated a $6 million over-the-month decline in the net benefit amount to $92.7 million in May. During May, income to the Trust Fund was $439 million higher than disbursements which raised the fund's cash reserves at the end of the month to a record $1.76 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - MAY 1990

Income	$ 531,577,367
Disbursements	$ 92,659,065
Cash Reserves	$ 1,761,331,005

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DOWN IN SIXTY-ONE COUNTIES

May's unemployment rates were lower than those of April in sixty-one of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties; one rate was unchanged and five were up. This is counter to normal seasonal patterns. In an average year, most counties would have slightly higher unemployment rates in May than in April. Reflecting this fact, the seasonally adjusted Pennsylvania unemployment rate was down 0.8 of a percentage point. A change of zero would indicate a normal seasonal change. While this is good news, one month's data is not enough from which to draw any firm conclusions. Further reductions in the unemployment rates will bear watching.

Chester County, at 2.8 percent, had the lowest rate in May; Juniata, at 9.4 percent, the highest. The largest increase from April to May, 0.6 of a percentage point, occurred in Snyder County where employment did not expand enough to absorb all the new entrants to the labor force. The largest over-the-month decrease, 3.9 percentage points, took place in Juniata County. Recalls within the manufacturing sector were instrumental in this improvement.

Forty-seven of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties had higher unemployment rates this May than last. Two rates were unchanged and 18 were lower. The largest increase, 3.8 percentage points, occurred in Juniata County; the largest decrease, 3.7 percentage points, in Forest County.

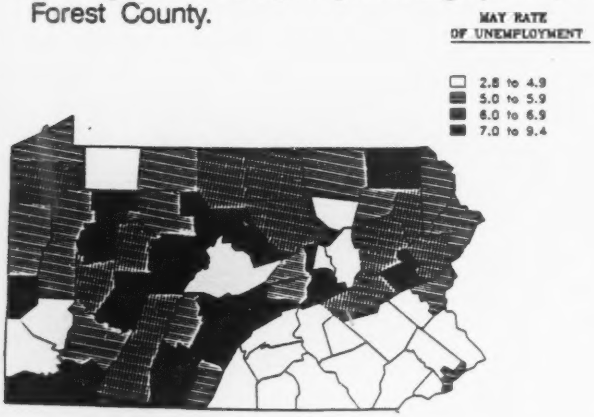


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
MAY- 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.8	5500
Cumberland	2	3.1	3400
Adams	3	3.2	1300
Montgomery	4	3.3	12800
Delaware	5	3.4	10000
Lancaster	6	3.6	8200
Allegheny	7	3.8	25500
Bucks	7	3.8	11300
Dauphin	9	3.9	5400
Franklin	9	3.9	2300
Lebanon	11	4.1	2700
Warren	12	4.3	1000
Sullivan	13	4.4	100
Perry	14	4.6	1000
Berks	15	4.7	8500
Montour	15	4.7	400
York	15	4.7	8700
Centre	18	4.8	3300
Columbia	18	4.8	1500
Lehigh	18	4.8	7200
Washington	18	4.8	4500
Erie	22	5.0	6700
Lawrence	22	5.0	2400
Union	24	5.1	900
Fulton	25	5.2	300
Venango	25	5.2	1300
Wayne	25	5.2	1100
Westmoreland	25	5.2	9100
Butler	29	5.3	4000
Elk	29	5.3	900
Mercer	31	5.5	2900
Northampton	31	5.5	6400
Philadelphia	31	5.5	40300
Pike	31	5.5	700
Bradford	35	5.6	1800
McKean	36	5.8	1200
Snyder	36	5.8	1100
Blair	38	5.9	3600
Wyoming	38	5.9	800
Monroe	40	6.1	3100
Crawford	41	6.2	2500
Tioga	41	6.2	1100
Lackawanna	43	6.4	7100
Luzerne	43	6.4	10300
Jefferson	45	6.5	1300
Lycoming	45	6.5	4000
Armstrong	47	6.6	1900
Potter	48	6.7	500
Schuylkill	49	6.8	5100
Somerset	49	6.8	2200
Cambria	51	6.9	4400
Beaver	52	7.1	4200
Mifflin	52	7.1	1600
Carbon	54	7.2	1800
Fayette	54	7.2	4300
Susquehanna	54	7.2	1300
Forest	57	7.4	100
Bedford	58	7.5	1700
Indiana	59	7.6	2600
Cameron	60	7.7	200
Huntingdon	61	8.2	1700
Northumberland	62	8.3	4100
Greene	63	8.6	1100
Clearfield	64	8.7	3100
Clarion	65	8.9	1600
Clinton	66	9.3	1400
Juniata	67	9.4	1000

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	MAY 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		APRIL 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		MAY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	6653.0	5.3	6770.0	5.4	6419.0	5.2
PENNSYLVANIA	293.0	4.9	341.0	5.7	267.0	4.5
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	17.7	5.3	19.4	5.8	14.3	4.4
ALTOONA MSA	3.8	6.2	4.9	7.9	3.6	6.0
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.6	7.7	5.2	8.6	4.5	7.5
ERIE MSA	7.0	5.2	7.5	5.6	6.5	4.9
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	13.2	3.9	14.4	4.3	13.3	4.0
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.1	7.4	8.1	8.4	6.7	7.0
LANCASTER MSA	8.6	3.8	9.6	4.2	7.1	3.2
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	106.2	4.4	114.8	4.7	88.4	3.6
PITTSBURGH PMSA	47.3	4.7	51.4	5.1	46.8	4.8
READING MSA	8.0	4.4	9.1	5.0	7.1	4.0
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	24.8	6.7	26.4	7.1	20.4	5.6
SHARON MSA	3.1	5.9	3.4	6.5	2.4	4.7
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.5	5.1	3.7	5.4	3.3	5.0
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.2	6.8	4.5	7.2	3.6	6.0
YORK MSA	9.9	4.4	11.8	5.2	8.8	3.9

* Preliminary data

MAY'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT RATES DOWN IN ALL MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates dropped from April to May in all fifteen of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas. Altoona MSA, down 1.7 percentage points, recorded the largest over-the-month rate decrease. Seasonal factors combined with a general improvement in the local economy to bring about this reduction. State College MSA and Philadelphia PMSA tied for the smallest decrease, 0.3 of a percentage point. These decreases in the local unemployment rates indicate that the economies of the large labor market areas are all sharing in the recent improvements in the state and national economies. It is too soon to tell whether this is a sign of a long-term trend. Several months of data are needed for that judgment.

Thirteen of the fifteen large labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates this May than in May 1989. Only the Pittsburgh PMSA and the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA, each down 0.1 of a percentage point, had lower May 1990 rates. The largest over-the-year increase ,1.2 percentage points, took place in the Sharon MSA where a decrease in the number of manufacturing jobs and the inability of the local economy to absorb all the new people entering the labor force combined to bring about this increase in Sharon's unemployment rate.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 2.8 percent in SDA 21 to a high of 7.8 percent in SDA 29.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
MAY 1990 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	133.4	126.8	6.7	5.0
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	107.1	100.6	6.5	6.1
03	City of Pittsburgh	174.5	167.0	7.5	4.3
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	488.3	470.3	18.0	3.7
05	Beaver	59.1	54.9	4.2	7.1
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	138.3	129.8	8.5	6.1
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	235.8	222.4	13.4	5.7
08	Greene, Washington	106.3	100.7	5.6	5.3
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	104.4	97.2	7.2	6.9
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	204.0	190.3	13.8	6.7
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	235.1	221.3	13.7	5.8
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.8	79.7	5.2	6.1
14	Lackawanna	111.0	103.9	7.1	6.4
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	109.5	102.8	6.7	6.1
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	235.2	219.8	15.3	6.5
17	Philadelphia	728.2	687.9	40.3	5.5
18	Bucks	298.0	286.7	11.3	3.8
19	Montgomery	387.1	374.4	12.8	3.3
20	Delaware	289.7	279.7	10.0	3.4
21	Chester	199.2	193.7	5.5	2.8
22	Lehigh, Northampton	264.9	251.3	13.6	5.1
23	Berks	179.0	170.5	8.5	4.7
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	346.5	333.1	13.4	3.9
25	Lancaster	226.7	218.5	8.2	3.6
26	York	184.8	176.0	8.7	4.7
27	Adams, Franklin	98.7	95.1	3.6	3.6
28	Lawrence, Mercer	101.1	95.8	5.3	5.2
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.8	53.3	4.5	7.8
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5889.0	5604.0	285.0	4.8

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

Beginning with this issue of Pennsylvania's Labor Force, we will include highlights of employment and training related programs and topics. Featured this month are a multi-state job bank project called ALEX, for Automated Labor EXchange, and the Summer Youth Service Corps, a program that provides youth with opportunities to serve their communities during the summer months.

AUTOMATED LABOR EXCHANGE (ALEX)

ALEX is a computerized job search program that provides job seekers with information on job openings across Pennsylvania andthroughout the country. The state-of-the-art system requires no computer experience to use.

ALEX computer terminals are located in most state Job Centers and are currently in operation across Pennsylvania. Visitors to the one-stop Job Centers will now have immediate access to thousands of job listings across the state and the country. These listings will range from entry-level to highly trained technical and professional jobs.

To operate ALEX, the job seeker merely has to punch in their Social Security number and the type of work in which they are interested. ALEX will respond with the location of openings, pay scale and required background necessary for the job. If the job seeker is interested in a particular opening, Job Center staff will then discuss the requirements of the job and assist in the application and interview process.

For more information on ALEX, contact Bill Dunn at (717) 787-6338.

SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM RESTRUCTURED

More than 1,000 young people throughout Pennsylvania will serve their communities this summer by participating in Summer Youth Service Corps. They will engage in more than 100 community projects including the construction of nature trails, picnic areas, and wildlife habitats in local and state parks, and landscaping and horticultural projects at schools and colleges. Summer Youth Service Corps are being sponsored by 24 of the Commonwealth's 28 Service Delivery Area agencies through federal Job Training Partnership Act funds provided to the Commonwealth.

The goal of this pioneering effort is to restructure the long standing federal summer jobs program into a youth service corps on the model of the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930's or the Peace Corps of today. Youth are organized into crews or teams of 6-12 and are lead by a crew leader to address an important need of the community. Together with the crew leader, youth begin their summer with a week long outward bound or "wilderness challenge" experience which is designed to build the crew into an effective team and to establish an esprit de corps. It also helps develop leadership skills and build self-confidence of youth.

Community projects are selected to provide the community with valuable work but also on the basis of the skills and experience gained by the young people. Youth are recognized for their positive contributions through awards and recognition by both the local job training agency, local elected officials and the Commonwealth.

For more information, contact PennSERVE: The Governor's Office of Citizen Service at (717) 787-1971 or your local job training agency.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's employment weakened a bit in July as joblessness climbed back up to 5.0 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 4.6 percent in June.
- Nonfarm jobs declined more than usual during July, while the June job count was the fourth-highest on record.
- Average weekly earnings of $448.92 for production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries were the largest ever during the midweek of June.
- Claims for unemployment compensation were up significantly over the first half of 1990 from a year ago. Weeks claimed exceeded the total for the same period in 1989 by 14 percent.
- June's county unemployment rates were mixed across the State, due to various seasonal influences.
- Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates dropped from May to June in twelve of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas.

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation........1
Nonagricultural Jobs.......................2-4
Hours and Earnings................5-6
Unemployment Compensation.........7
County Data.............8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets..........9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas.......................10
Special Interest Topic.................11-12

ISSUED: AUGUST 1990

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry

Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS

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Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR JULY 1990

Employment in Pennsylvania weakened a bit in July as joblessness climbed back up to 5.0 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 4.6 percent in June. The nationwide rate also increased to 5.5 percent in July from 5.2 percent in June.

Data, made available through the Current Population survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show July's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,574,000, down 49,000 from June. With this slippage, employment fell to the fourteenth highest level on record, but held above the level of one year ago by 30,000. Compared to two years ago, July's employment was up 103,000, and compared to three years ago, up 235,000.

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, was up in response to the lower employment. Joblessness climbed just above May's level to 295,000, up 24,000 since June. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment rose to 5.0 percent in July from 4.6 percent in June. Although unemployment is above the last two months and most of last year, 5.0 percent is still a very healthy level. It is the rate currently considered by most economists to represent full employment, below which labor shortages can become a widespread problem. Historical comparison shows that the rate was up from 4.5 percent last year, but down from 5.2 percent two years ago and down from 5.6 percent three years ago.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

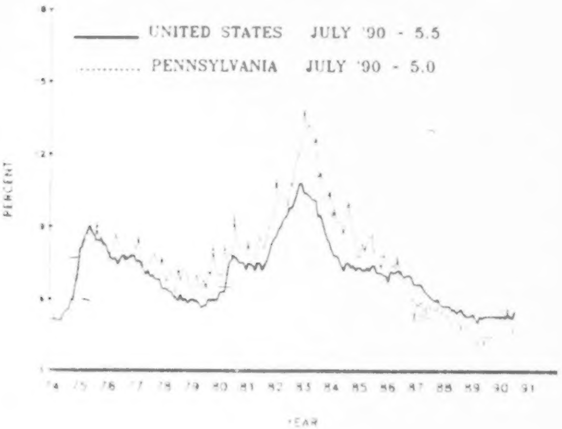


TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	JULY 1990	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	NET CHANGE FROM JUNE 1990	NET CHANGE FROM JULY 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,869	5,894	5,803	-25	66
Employment	5,574	5,623	5,544	-49	30
Unemployment	295	271	259	24	36
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.0	4.6	4.5	0.4	0.5
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,974	5,974	5,921	0	53
Employment	5,664	5,678	5,644	-14	20
Unemployment	310	296	277	14	33
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.2	5.0	4.7	0.2	0.5

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 5.5 percent rate of unemployment in July ranked ninth, up from tenth in June. Only New Jersey at 4.8 percent and North Carolina at 4.6 percent ranked lower. Nine states, including Pennsylvania, had rate decreases over the month, one had a decrease, and one was unchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	JULY 1990 AP/	JUNE 1990 P/	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989	NET CHANGE TO JUNE 1990 FROM:	
					MAY 1990	JUNE 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5130.3	5164.7	5150.5	5151.5	14.2	13.2
---GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1296.9	1303.9	1289.9	1329.1	14.0	-25.2
MINING	27.0	27.5	27.4	27.9	0.1	-0.4
CONSTRUCTION	249.0	241.6	233.6	242.8	8.0	-1.2
MANUFACTURING	1020.9	1034.8	1028.9	1058.4	5.9	-23.6
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	580.9	588.1	584.5	606.0	3.6	-17.9
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		32.5	31.7	33.8	0.8	-1.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		19.6	19.9	21.1	-0.3	-1.5
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.3	47.1	48.8	0.2	-1.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		91.9	90.5	92.2	1.4	-0.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		90.1	89.9	92.6	0.2	-2.5
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		110.8	110.6	111.0	0.2	-0.2
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		82.9	81.6	87.9	1.3	-5.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		55.3	55.5	57.4	-0.2	-2.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		38.0	37.9	39.8	0.1	-1.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		19.7	19.8	21.4	-0.1	-1.7
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	440.7	446.7	444.4	452.4	2.3	-5.7
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		92.1	91.4	91.8	0.7	0.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		28.3	28.2	29.8	0.1	-1.5
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		76.3	76.2	80.1	0.1	-3.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.6	41.2	42.3	0.4	-0.7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.1	83.8	84.4	0.3	-0.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.1	61.2	60.7	-0.1	0.4
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.5	10.2	10.6	0.3	-0.1
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		42.1	41.5	42.0	0.6	0.1
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.5	9.6	9.6	-0.1	-0.1
---SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3831.9	3859.5	3859.1	3820.8	0.4	38.7
TRANSPORTATION	143.5	150.3	150.5	152.6	-0.2	-2.3
PUBLIC UTILITIES	106.0	105.7	104.5	105.4	1.2	0.3
COMMUNICATIONS		50.1	49.8	49.7	0.3	0.4
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		55.6	54.7	55.7	0.9	-0.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	285.2	284.4	281.9	281.8	2.5	2.6
RETAIL TRADE	890.0	893.3	889.9	897.3	3.4	-4.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		122.6	121.2	124.1	1.4	-1.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	300.6	299.4	296.9	300.1	2.5	-0.7
FINANCE		142.9	141.8	145.6	1.1	-2.7
INSURANCE		114.1	113.9	111.9	0.2	2.2
REAL ESTATE		42.4	41.2	42.6	1.2	-0.2
SERVICES	1425.6	1422.6	1411.5	1390.1	11.1	32.5
BUSINESS SERVICES		205.4	203.3	202.7	2.1	2.7
HEALTH SERVICES		464.9	459.9	451.2	5.0	13.7
--HOSPITALS		253.2	249.7	245.1	3.5	8.1
LEGAL SERVICES		42.5	41.1	40.9	1.4	1.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		137.7	150.6	137.4	-12.9	0.3
SOCIAL SERVICES		101.5	100.3	96.8	1.2	4.7
OTHER SERVICES		470.6	456.3	461.1	14.3	9.5
GOVERNMENT	681.0	703.8	723.9	693.5	-20.1	10.3
FEDERAL		149.0	153.5	144.5	-4.5	4.5
STATE		143.0	153.3	140.4	-10.3	2.6
LOCAL		411.8	417.1	408.6	-5.3	3.2
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	-0.2	-0.3

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NONFARM JOBS DECLINE MORE THAN USUAL IN JULY

Advance preliminary figures from a survey of employer payrolls indicate Pennsylvania's July count of nonfarm jobs declined by 34,400 to 5,130,300. This is somewhat more than the normally anticipated decline of about 29,000.

Goods producing industries dropped 7,000 from payrolls since June as a seasonal expected manufacturing drop of 13,900 jobs was partially offset by a 7,400 job gain in construction.

Service producing industries displayed a more-than-seasonal drop of 27,600 jobs as temporary education-related layoffs affected the government and transportation industries.

JUNE JOB COUNT FOURTH-HIGHEST ON RECORD, DESPITE LESS-THAN-NORMAL GAIN

Nonagricultural jobs throughout Pennsylvania increased by 14,200 in June to a level of 5,164,700, the fourth-highest total ever recorded. June's job count was higher than last year's total, but the over-the-month increase was below the seasonal norm, due largely to a substantial decrease in the government sector.

The monthly nonfarm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid-family workers.

Goods producing industries added 14,000 jobs since May to total 1,303,900, but were down 25,200 from a year ago.

Manufacturing jobs rose 5,900, slightly less than expected for June. Durable goods, which usually gains approximately 2,800 jobs this time of year, increased 3,600, while the gain in nondurable goods fell short by more than 2,000.

Contract construction employment increased by 8,000, as expected; however, construction jobs were 1,200 less than the June 1989 level.

The services industry increased its record-setting May payroll total by 11,100 to reach a new record of 1,422,600 jobs. All industries within the services sector showed employment gains, with the exception of educational services. Educational services was down 12,900 jobs, a typical end-of-school-year drop for June.

As a result of summer school closings, state government employment dipped 10,300, while local government payrolls declined by 5,300. Cutbacks in temporary census workers caused a decrease of 4,500 jobs in the federal government segment, which normally rises in June.

EMPLOYERS

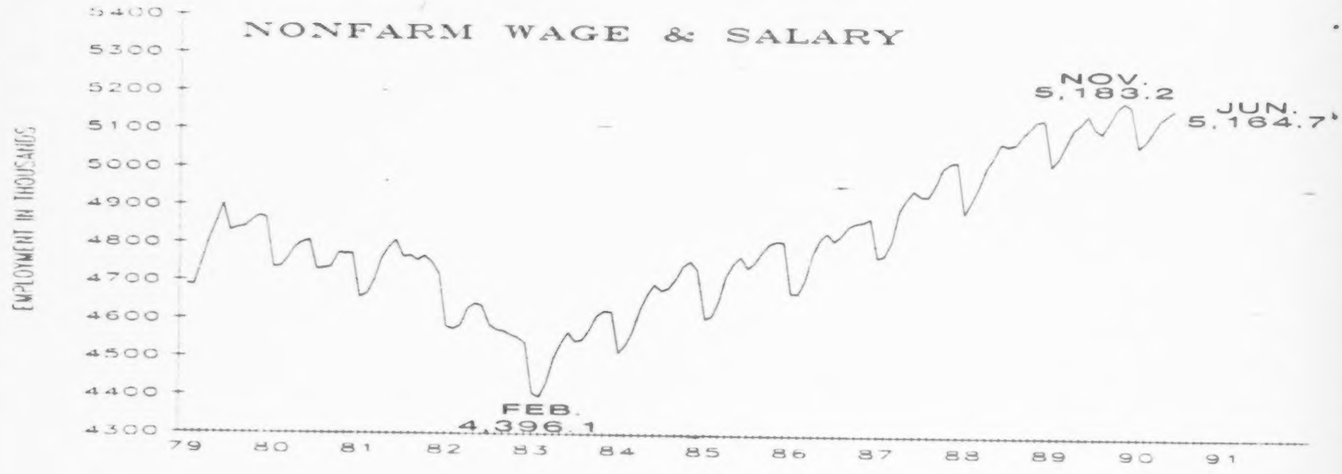
Looking for workers, for employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

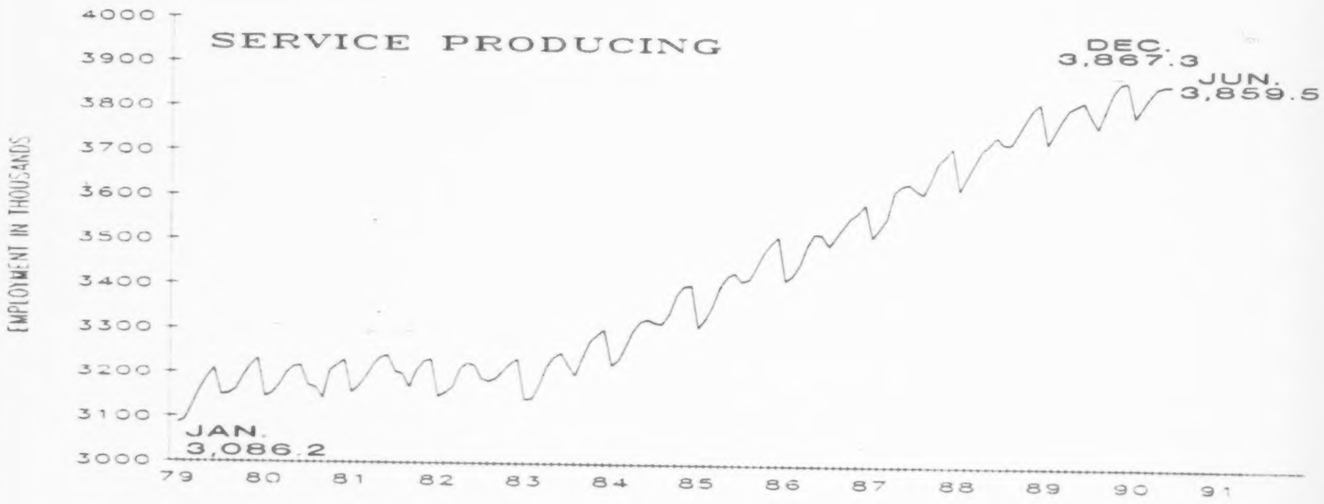
For a working future, this is the place.

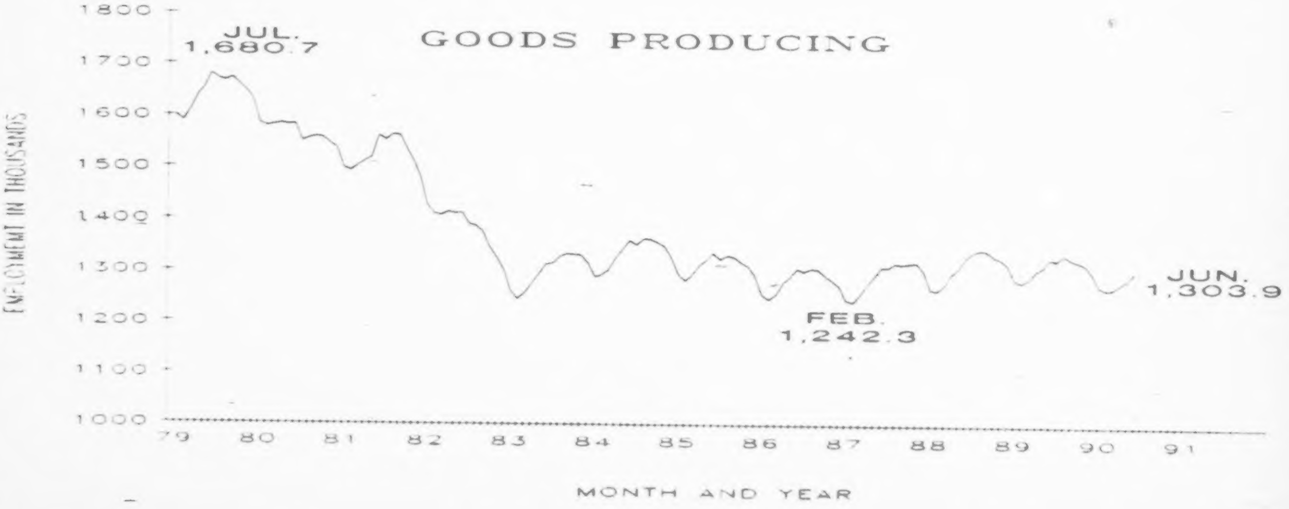
For the Job Center near you call:

1-800-622-JOBS

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUNE 1990 P/	MAY 1990	JUINE 1989	JUNE 1990 P/	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989	JUNE 1990 P/	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$691.55	$663.45	$610.89	42.9	41.7	38.3	$16.12	$15.91	$15.95
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	524.72	512.04	507.53	46.6	45.8	47.3	11.26	11.18	10.73
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	448.92	447.01	436.89	40.7	40.6	41.1	11.03	11.01	10.63
DURABLE GOODS	488.97	486.55	477.14	41.9	41.8	42.3	11.67	11.64	11.28
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	369.04	373.82	357.69	40.2	40.5	40.6	9.18	9.23	8.81
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	361.78	360.50	380.66	39.8	40.1	40.8	9.09	8.99	9.33
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	483.36	471.21	481.74	42.4	41.7	43.4	11.40	11.30	11.10
PRIMARY METALS	576.79	574.18	562.86	43.4	43.4	43.7	13.29	13.23	12.88
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	469.79	456.35	461.78	42.4	41.6	42.6	11.08	10.97	10.84
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	523.15	521.66	510.99	43.2	42.9	43.6	12.11	12.16	11.72
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	449.35	452.10	430.20	41.8	41.9	40.7	10.75	10.79	10.57
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	530.79	550.54	516.98	39.0	40.6	40.9	13.61	13.56	12.64
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	456.34	455.74	444.05	40.6	40.8	41.5	11.24	11.17	10.70
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	438.18	432.52	421.65	40.2	39.9	40.7	10.90	10.84	10.36
NONDURABLE GOODS	397.10	393.67	383.94	39.2	38.9	39.5	10.13	10.12	9.72
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	454.28	447.12	436.56	41.0	40.5	40.8	11.08	11.04	10.70
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	272.83	259.74	265.44	40.3	39.0	40.9	6.77	6.66	6.49
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	315.90	314.31	300.96	39.0	38.9	39.6	8.10	8.08	7.60
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	231.86	230.18	228.80	34.4	34.1	35.2	6.74	6.75	6.50
PAPER PRODUCTS	493.64	498.50	485.35	43.0	42.9	42.8	11.48	11.62	11.34
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	439.67	440.06	428.12	38.1	38.2	38.5	11.54	11.52	11.12
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	551.98	531.29	536.79	42.2	40.9	42.3	13.08	12.99	12.69
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	610.69	601.80	608.18	41.6	40.8	42.5	14.68	14.75	14.31
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	410.59	412.83	400.06	41.6	41.7	42.2	9.87	9.90	9.48
LEATHER PRODUCTS	271.05	265.34	261.62	39.0	38.4	39.4	6.95	6.91	6.64
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	531.60	540.65	558.29	38.3	39.9	40.9	13.88	13.55	13.65
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	681.53	684.91	673.10	42.2	42.2	42.9	16.15	16.23	15.69

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AT ALL-TIME HIGH

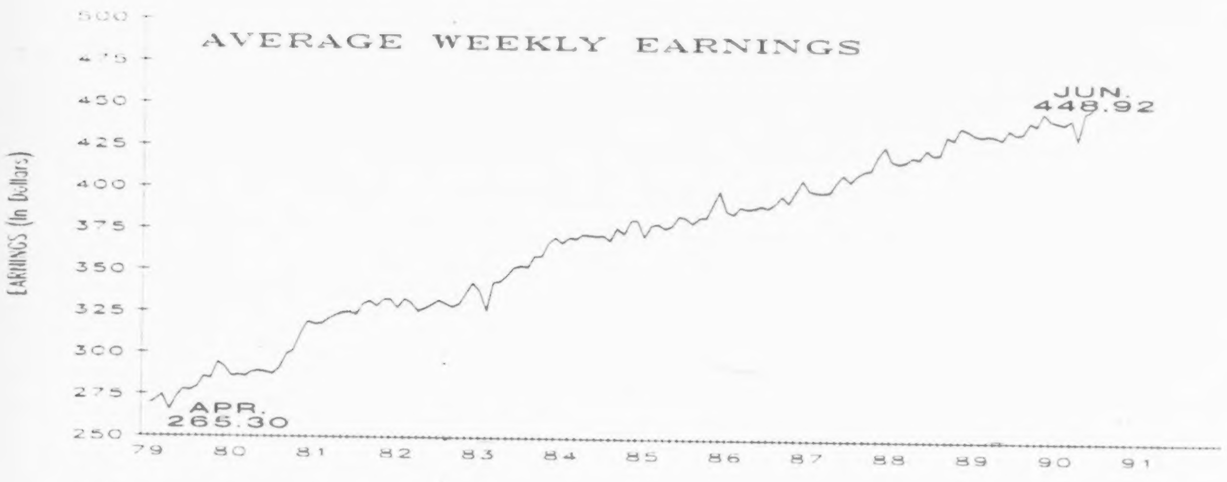
Average figures reveal that production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries earned their largest paychecks ever during the middle week of June. Average weekly earnings, at $448.92 in June, were up $1.91 from the May level. A 0.1 of an hour increase in the average workweek coupled with a two cent an hour rise in average hourly pay brought about this result. The average workweek, at 40.7 hours, was at its highest level since December. The June average weekly earnings were $12.03 more than those of June 1989 as the net result of a loss of 0.4 of an hour in the Average workweek and a gain of 40 cents in average hourly earnings.

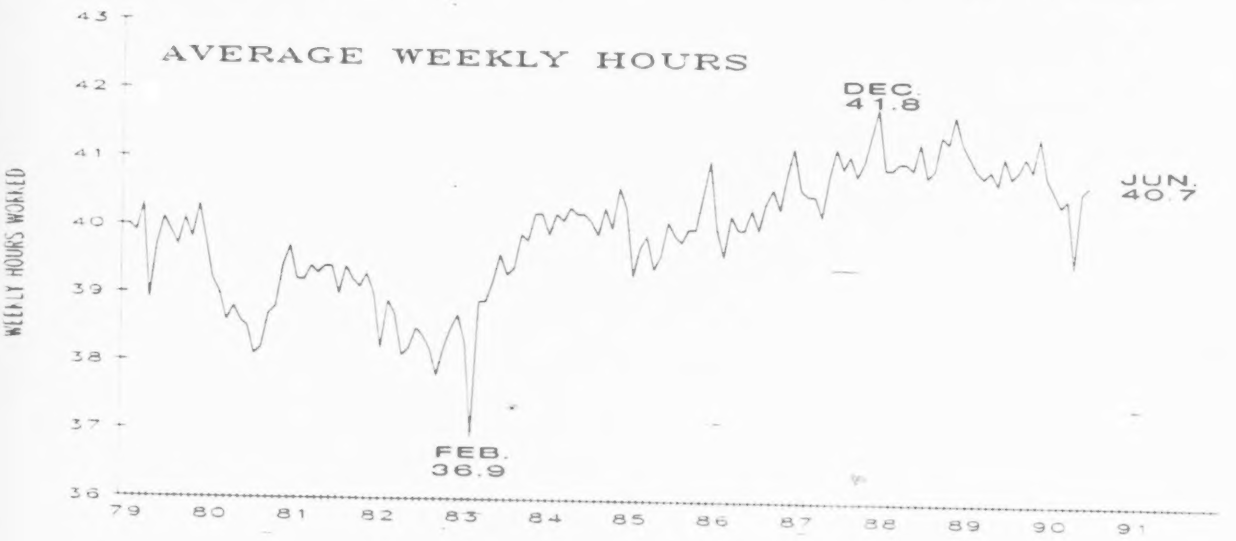
The 40.7 hour average workweek in June provides a significant buffer from major layoffs. With a workweek of less than 40 hours, it often makes more economic sense for an employer to layoff workers rather than further reduce the workweek.

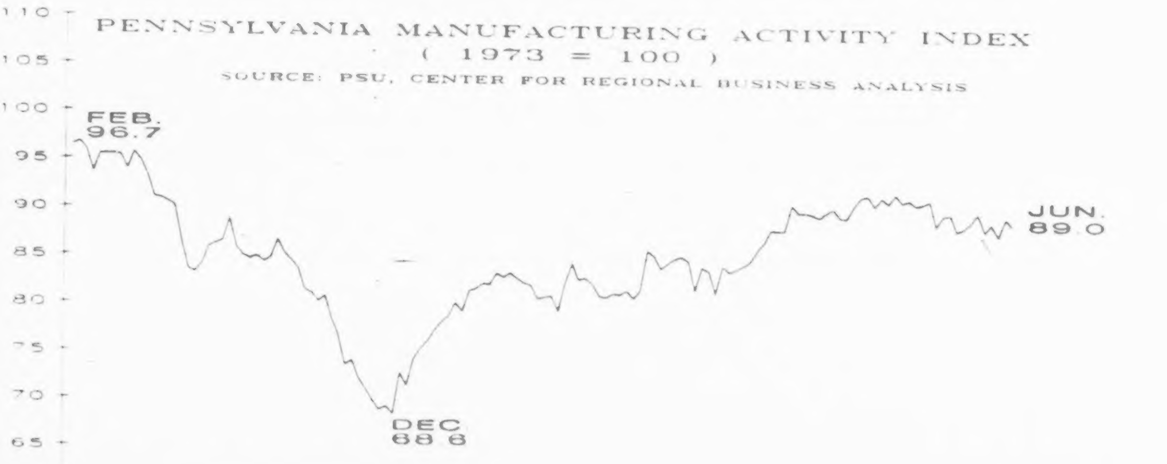
The average workweek in durable goods was up 0.1 of an hour from May, but still lags behind last June's level by 0.4 of an hour. All but two of the durable goods industry lines had workweeks longer than 40 hours in June. Transportation equipment, slowed by shorter workweeks within the motor vehicle sector, had a workweek of 39.0 hours in June while furniture and fixtures, subject to the pressures of a soft real estate market, had a workweek of 39.6 hours. In all, half of the ten durable goods industry lines had shorter workweeks in June than in May. Only electronics equipment had a longer workweek this June as compared to June 1989.

The nondurable goods workweek was up 0.3 of an hour over the last month. Eight of the ten nondurable goods industries recorded over-the-month gains in their average workweek. Only printing and publishing and rubber and plastic products, both down 0.1 of an hour, worked shorter workweeks in June than in May. The June workweek was 0.3 of an hour shorter than that of June 1989.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS







SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUNE 1990	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989	NET CHANGE FROM	
				MAY 90	JUNE 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	88,201	84,675	87,083	3,526	1,118
Weeks Claimed	541,901	613,051	496,575	-71,150	45,326
...Average Weekly Volume	129,024	133,272	112,858	-4,248	16,166
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.7%	2.7%	2.4%	0.0	0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	30,711	29,636	29,066	1,075	1,645
Final Payments	8,074	8,613	7,177	-539	897
Weeks Paid	525,730	540,039	487,893	-14,309	37,837
Net Benefit Amount	$88,513,767	$92,662,746	$82,738,712	-$4,148,979	$5,775,055
Average Check Amount	$168.36	$171.59	$169.58	-$3.23	-$1.22

CLAIMS UP SIGNIFICANTLY OVER FIRST HALF OF 1990 FROM A YEAR AGO

Weeks claimed fell from 613,051 in May to a 1990 low of 541,901 in June, a drop of 71,150 or 12 percent. Since June contained 2 fewer week days than May, the average weekly volume for weeks claimed of 129,024 during June was only 4,248 or 3 percent below the May average. Initial claims edged upward by 3,526 or 4 percent from a month ago to 88,201 in June. However, both claims totals for June remained above year-ago levels with weeks claimed up by 45,326 or 9 percent and initial claims up by 1,118 or 1 percent. Through the first 6 months of 1990, weeks claimed totalled 4,092,016 which exceeded the total for the same period in 1989 by 491,505 or 14 percent; while the initial claims total of 590,088 for the 6-month period represented a 60,475 or 11 percent increase from a year ago.

The average check amount fell for the fifth successive month in June to $168.36, which was $1.22 below the amount for June 1989. As a result of over-the-month declines in both the average check amount and weeks paid, the net benefit amount fell from $97.7 million in May to $88.5 million in June. During June, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund trailed disbursements by $79 million which reduced the Fund's cash reserves at the end of the month to $1.68 billion. This Fund balance was $225 million higher than the Fund balance at the end of June 1989.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - JUNE 1990

Income	$ 9,015,723
Disbursements	$ 88,509,288
Cash Reserves	$ 1,681,837,440

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES MIXED

June's county unemployment rates were mixed across the state. Thirty-one of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties had higher unemployment rates in June than in May; five were unchanged and thirty-one were lower. Seasonal influences had a large impact on the county unemployment rates in June. The end of the school year sends thousands of young people into the labor force in June. This causes increases in both employment and unemployment. The ability of the local job market to absorb these young people determines whether or not the unemployment rate increases or decreases. Seasonal increases in the jobs provided by the agricultural, construction, retail trade, and service industries are major sources of employment for these youth. A nonseasonal loss of temporary census taker jobs tended to increase unemployment in many counties.

Chester County, at 3.0 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate in June; Greene, at 8.6 percent, the highest. The largest increase, 1.7 percentage points, occurred in Forest County; the largest decrease, 1.5 percentage points, in Mifflin and Clinton Counties.

Forty-nine of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties had lower unemployment rates this June than last. The largest increase, 2.7 percentage points occurred in Juniata County; the largest decrease, 2.9 percentage points, in Cameron County.

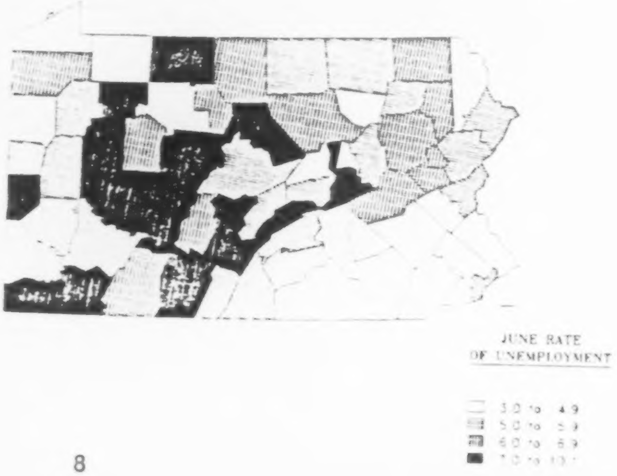


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
JUNE- 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.0	6100
Montgomery	2	3.5	13600
Cumberland	3	3.6	4100
Delaware	4	3.7	10900
Adams	5	3.8	1500
Allegheny	6	3.9	26000
Bucks	7	4.0	12000
Lancaster	7	4.0	9100
Sullivan	7	4.0	100
Montour	10	4.1	300
Lebanon	11	4.2	2800
Warren	11	4.2	1000
Dauphin	13	4.6	6500
Union	14	4.7	800
York	14	4.7	8800
Berks	16	4.8	8600
Elk	17	4.9	900
Erie	17	4.9	6700
Lehigh	17	4.9	7400
Mercer	17	4.9	2600
Wayne	17	4.9	1000
Centre	22	5.0	3300
Lawrence	22	5.0	2500
Washington	22	5.0	4800
Franklin	25	5.1	3100
Westmoreland	26	5.2	9300
Bradford	27	5.3	1700
Butler	27	5.3	4000
Northampton	27	5.3	6300
Perry	27	5.3	1200
Snyder	27	5.3	1000
Columbia	32	5.5	1700
Fulton	32	5.5	300
Mifflin	32	5.5	1200
Pike	35	5.6	800
Venango	35	5.6	1400
Wyoming	35	5.6	800
Philadelphia	38	5.8	43300
Monroe	39	5.9	3000
Tioga	39	5.9	1100
Potter	41	6.0	500
Lycoming	42	6.1	3700
Blair	43	6.2	3900
Susquehanna	43	6.2	1200
Carbon	45	6.3	1600
Jefferson	45	6.3	1300
Lackawanna	47	6.4	7200
Luzerne	47	6.4	10500
Cameron	49	6.5	200
Crawford	49	6.5	2600
Schuylkill	51	6.7	5100
Somerset	51	6.7	2200
Fayette	53	7.1	4300
Armstrong	54	7.2	2100
Beaver	54	7.2	4300
Bedford	56	7.3	1600
Cambria	56	7.3	4700
McKean	56	7.3	1600
Northumberland	59	7.4	3700
Huntingdon	60	7.6	1500
Clinton	61	7.7	1200
Clarion	62	7.8	1400
Juniata	63	8.3	900
Clearfield	64	8.5	3000
Indiana	65	8.7	3000
Forest	66	9.0	200
Greene	67	10.1	1300

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	JUNE 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		MAY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		JUNE 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	6447.0	5.2	6653.0	5.3	6569.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	271.0	4.6	293.0	4.9	242.0	4.1
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	16.0	4.8	17.7	5.3	12.2	3.7
ALTOONA MSA	3.7	6.0	3.7	5.9	3.3	5.5
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.2	7.1	4.5	7.5	4.0	6.7
ERIE MSA	6.2	4.6	6.8	5.0	6.0	4.5
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	13.9	4.1	13.2	3.9	11.0	3.3
JOHNSTOWN MSA	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.4	6.3	6.6
LANCASTER MSA	8.1	3.6	8.5	3.8	6.2	2.8
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	100.5	4.1	104.9	4.3	94.3	3.9
PITTSBURGH PMSA	42.3	4.2	46.5	4.7	42.6	4.3
READING MSA	7.9	4.4	7.7	4.3	5.8	3.3
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	22.1	6.0	24.5	6.6	18.9	5.2
SHARON MSA	2.5	4.8	3.0	5.7	2.3	4.5
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.1	4.6	3.5	5.1	2.6	4.0
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.8	6.2	4.2	6.8	3.4	5.6
YORK MSA	9.8	4.4	10.1	4.5	8.5	3.8

* Preliminary data

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DOWN IN TWELVE MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

Twelve of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in June than they had in May. Only Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA, up 0.2 of a percentage point, and the Altoona and Reading MSAs, each up 0.1of a percentage point, had higher rates in June. The largest decrease, 0.9 of a percentage point, occurred in the Sharon MSA.

Seasonal influences are near an annual peak in June as the end of the school year sends thousands of young people into the labor force. This tends to swell both the employment and unemployment levels in June. Any deviation from the normal end of the school year can cause wide variations in seasonally adjusted unemployment rates. Other major seasonal changes influencing June's unemployment rate are hiring in the agricultural, construction and service sectors. A major nonseasonal occurrence in June was the layoff of numerous temporary census workers. All of these factors were significant in bringing about the mixed results in the various labor markets throughout the State.

All of the fifteen major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates this June than in June 1989. The largest over-the-year increase, 1.6 percentage points, took place in the Allentown-Bethlehem MSA where service producing jobs were not able to increase enough to absorb both a loss of 1900 goods producing jobs and an expansion in the labor force.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 3.0 percent in SDA 21 to a high of 7.2 percent in SDA 05.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
JUNE 1990 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP	UNEMP	RATE(%)
01	Erie	135.2	128.5	6.7	4.9
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	107.5	101.0	6.5	6.1
03	City of Pittsburgh	177.0	169.5	7.4	4.2
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	496.0	477.4	18.6	3.7
05	Beaver	60.2	55.9	4.3	7.2
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	139.7	130.6	9.1	6.5
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	239.3	225.8	13.5	5.6
08	Greene, Washington	108.1	102.1	6.0	5.6
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.6	98.2	7.4	7.0
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	207.2	193.0	14.2	6.8
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	233.7	220.7	13.1	5.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.9	80.1	4.8	5.6
14	Lackawanna	112.0	104.8	7.2	6.4
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	110.6	104.2	6.4	5.7
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	238.7	223.2	15.5	6.5
17	Philadelphia	742.0	698.6	43.3	5.8
18	Bucks	303.2	291.2	12.0	4.0
19	Montgomery	393.9	380.2	13.6	3.5
20	Delaware	295.0	284.1	10.9	3.7
21	Chester	202.8	196.7	6.1	3.0
22	Lehigh, Northampton	270.3	256.6	13.7	5.1
23	Berks	180.7	172.1	8.6	4.8
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	355.6	340.2	15.4	4.3
25	Lancaster	228.6	219.5	9.1	4.0
26	York	186.2	177.4	8.8	4.7
27	Adams, Franklin	100.5	95.9	4.6	4.6
28	Lawrence, Mercer	102.0	96.9	5.1	5.0
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.0	53.9	4.0	7.0
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5974.0	5678.0	296.0	5.0

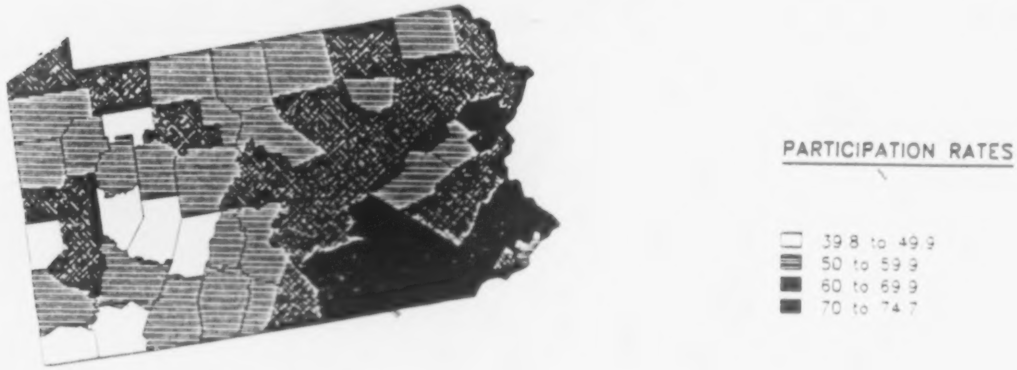
A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES*

BY COUNTY IN PENNSYLVANIA

1989



Labor force participation rates showed an increase from 1988 to 1989 (Table A) for most counties in Pennsylvania, exhibiting further evidence of the state's continuing economic expansion. Only ten of the 67 counties showed declines in labor force participation over the year, with Greene, Venango, Beaver and Crawford counties showing the biggest declines.

With only a slight increase in the state's population between 1988 and 1989, the rise in participation rates is primarily due to an increase in labor force. The statewide labor force expanded by 93,000 workers over the year as thousands of people who would not normally participate in the labor force took advantage of the abundance of jobs.

The counties with the highest labor force participation rates for 1989 are found predominantly in the eastern half of the state (see Map above). Chester, Bucks and Dauphin counties registered the highest rates with rates of 74.7, 73.3 and 73.1, respectively. The lowest participation rates are found for the most part in the western half of the state with Beaver (39.8), Greene (42.0) and Cambria (46.9) counties having the lowest rates. This western area is still rebounding from the great manufacturing shakeout of the 1970's and early 1980's and its revitalization is still lagging the rest of the state.

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* Participation Rate represents the percentage of the working age population (16+) that is in the labor force, i.e., either working or looking for work.

TABLE A
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY COUNTY IN PENNSYLVANIA
1989

	POPULATION* AGES 16+ 1989	LABOR FORCE 1989	PARTIC. RATE (Percent) 1989	PARTIC. RATE (Percent) 1988	CHANGE 1989-1988
Adams	55,800	39,600	71.0	69.4	1.6
Allegheny	1,092,300	655,200	60.0	58.8	1.2
Armstrong	61,400	29,100	47.5	46.2	1.3
Beaver	149,200	59,400	39.8	40.6	-0.8
Bedford	36,900	21,400	57.9	56.2	1.7
Berks	255,400	177,300	69.4	67.6	1.8
Blair	103,000	60,000	58.2	57.9	0.3
Bradford	48,700	30,900	63.5	62.6	0.9
Bucks	407,900	298,900	73.3	72.9	0.4
Butler	116,900	74,100	63.4	61.8	1.6
Cambria	134,800	63,200	46.9	46.3	0.6
Cameron	5,000	2,800	55.9	54.5	1.4
Carbon	43,700	25,200	57.7	56.7	1.0
Centre	94,700	65,900	69.5	65.6	3.9
Chester	268,200	200,400	74.7	74.3	0.4
Clarion	32,600	18,200	55.8	54.7	1.1
Clearfield	62.700	35,000	55.9	56.2	-0.3
Clinton	29,800	15,400	51.5	52.2	-0.7
Columbia	49,000	31,600	64.5	63.1	1.4
Crawford	66,000	39,100	59.2	59.9	-0.8
Cumberland	153,000	110,000	71.9	69.7	2.1
Dauphin	185,600	135,700	73.1	71.0	2.1
Delaware	446,500	291,700	65.3	64.8	0.5
Elk	28,600	17,300	60.4	59.7	0.7
Erie	213,200	132,700	62.2	61.1	1.1
Fayette	119.600	58,700	49.0	49.0	0.1
Forest	3,800	1,900	49.5	50.2	-0.7
Franklin	92,800	58,600	63.2	60.6	2.5
Fulton	10,700	6,200	58.1	56.3	1.7
Greene	31,000	13,000	42.0	43.2	-1.2
Huntingdon	33,200	19,100	57.4	56.3	1.1
Indiana	72,400	35,100	48.4	49.1	-0.7
Jefferson	36,900	20,100	54.3	55.0	-0.6
Juniata	15,300	10,100	66.5	65.3	1.2
Lackawanna	178,300	109,400	61.3	59.9	1.5
Lancaster	307,000	223,600	72.8	71.0	1.9
Lawrence	79,400	48,200	60.7	59.6	1.1
Lebanon	88,600	64,600	72.8	70.6	2.3
Lehigh	226,400	148,300	65.5	64.2	1.3
Luzerne	266,000	160,100	60.2	59.3	0.9
Lycoming	91,200	60,200	66.0	64.8	1.2
McKean	36,000	20,700	57.4	57.2	0.3
Mercer	97,400	50,300	52.1	51.3	0.9
Mifflin	36,100	21,800	60.5	59.0	1.4
Monroe	68,400	48,300	71.4	69.7	1.7
Montgomery	540,500	388,700	71.9	71.4	0.5
Montour	13,100	8,200	62.6	61.0	1.6
Northampton	187,400	116,000	61.9	60.9	1.0
Northumberland	77,500	49,100	63.3	62.3	1.1
Perry	30,300	21,000	69.5	67.5	1.9
Philadelphia	1,285,600	731,400	56.9	56.8	0.1
Pike	19,000	12,700	67.0	64.3	2.7
Potter	13,500	7,700	56.9	57.5	-0.6
Schuylkill	124,400	73,300	58.9	58.6	0.3
Snyder	27,800	19,300	69.4	67.5	1.9
Somerset	62,300	32,200	51.6	51.3	0.3
Sullivan	5,200	3,000	57.5	57.4	0.1
Susquehanna	30,500	18,200	59.5	58.8	0.7
Tioga	31,700	18,500	58.4	57.4	1.1
Union	27,800	17,100	61.6	60.1	1.5
Venango	47,900	24,300	51.9	54.0	-2.1
Warren	34,500	22,300	64.6	63.5	1.1
Washington	167,100	92,700	55.5	55.1	0.4
Wayne	30,300	19,800	65.4	63.4	1.9
Westmoreland	300,400	175,100	58.3	57.7	0.5
Wyoming	20,900	13,400	63.9	63.2	0.7
York	257,500	183,300	71.2	69.7	1.5
PENNSYLVANIA	9,367,000	5,857,000	62.5	61.7	0.8

* 1989 Population, ages 16+ estimates were extrapolated from 1987 estimates published by the Pennsylvania State Data Center, Penn State University.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

96845-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON/WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness edged down in August lowering the statewide rate of unemployment to 4.9 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 5.0 percent in July.
- Nonfarm jobs declined in August mostly due to the exodus of temporary summer workers.
- Average weekly hours and earnings for production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries recorded small decreases during July. The average workweek held above 40 hours.
- A surge in claims for unemployment compensation occurred during July. Both initial claims and weeks claimed totals were the highest for July since 1986.
- July's county unemployment rates were again mixed across the State, caused by a better-than-expected performance in the goods producing sector and a worse-than-usual decline in the service producing industries.
- Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates increased from June to July in twelve of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas.

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation........1
Nonagricultural Jobs......................2-4
Hours and Earnings................5-6
Unemployment Compensation.........7
County Data.............8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets..........9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas......................10
Special Interest Topic.................11-12

ISSUED: SEPTEMBER 1990

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR — AUGUST 1990

Employment in Pennsylvania continued to decline in August but failed to push unemployment higher. The number of jobless workers edged down, lowering the statewide rate of unemployment to 4.9 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 5.0 percent in July. The nationwide rate rose to 5.6 percent in August from 5.5 percent in July.

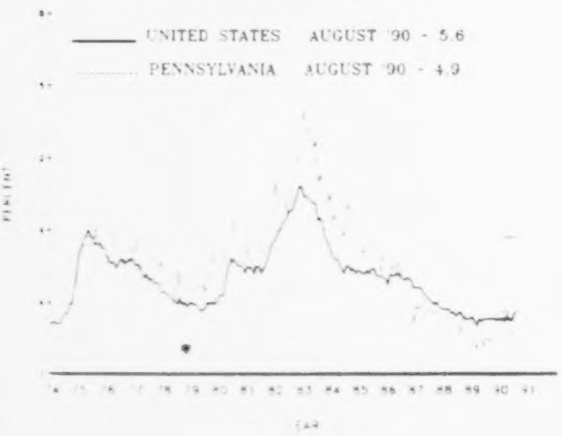
Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show August's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,496,000, down 78,000 from July. This was the lowest employment level since December 1987. It was 12,000 below August a year ago, 55,000 below two years ago, but 103,000 above three years ago.

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, was also lower as the statewide labor force shrank unexpectedly. Joblessness edged down 14,000 to 281,000 in August. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment was 4.9 percent in August, down 0.1percentage point since July. This was the fourth consecutive month that the rate was at or below 5.0 percent after spending the prior six months between 5.2 and 5.7 percent. Historical comparison shows that the rate was up from 4.4 percent last year, up from 4.6 percent two years ago, but down from 5.6 percent three years ago.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

				NET CHANGE FROM	
RESIDENT DATA	AUG. 1990	JULY 1990	AUG. 1989	JULY 1990	AUG. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,777	5,869	5,762	-92	15
Employment	5,496	5,574	5,508	-78	-12
Unemployment	281	295	254	-14	27
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.9	5.0	4.4	-0.1	0.5
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,877	5,974	5,879	-97	-2
Employment	5,624	5,664	5,648	-40	-24
Unemployment	253	310	231	-57	22

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 4.9 percent rate of unemployment in August ranked ninth, unchanged from July. Only New Jersey at 4.8 percent and North Carolina at 3.6 percent ranked lower. Six states, including Pennsylvania, had rate decreases over the month, four had increases, and one was unchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	AUG. 1990 AP/	JULY 1990 P/	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	NET CHANGE TO JULY 1990 FROM:	
					JUNE 1990	JULY 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5131.1	5132.8	5162.2	5122.0	-29.4	10.8
---GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1313.3	1308.3	1304.0	1326.0	4.3	-17.7
MINING	27.3	27.3	27.7	21.2	-0.4	6.1
CONSTRUCTION	252.8	251.8	241.4	253.5	10.4	-1.7
MANUFACTURING	1033.2	1029.2	1034.9	1051.3	-5.7	-22.1
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	582.9	584.4	588.4	601.1	-4.0	-16.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		32.2	32.6	33.8	-0.4	-1.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		19.3	19.6	21.2	-0.3	-1.9
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.3	47.5	48.4	-0.2	-1.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		91.6	91.8	91.8	-0.2	-0.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.8	90.3	91.6	-0.5	-1.8
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		110.8	110.9	110.6	-0.1	0.2
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		81.3	82.7	86.5	-1.4	-5.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		55.0	55.3	56.5	-0.3	-1.5
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.7	37.9	39.5	-0.2	-1.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		19.4	19.8	21.2	-0.4	-1.8
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	450.3	444.8	446.5	450.2	-1.7	-5.4
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		93.3	92.2	92.3	1.1	1.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		27.6	28.4	29.1	-0.8	-1.5
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		74.2	76.3	78.0	-2.1	-3.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.7	41.6	42.4	0.1	-0.7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.8	84.0	84.4	-0.2	-0.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.1	60.7	60.9	0.4	0.2
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.5	10.5	10.7	0.0	-0.2
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		42.0	42.1	41.9	-0.1	0.1
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.5	9.6	9.4	-0.1	0.1
---SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3815.7	3823.2	3856.9	3788.7	-33.7	34.5
TRANSPORTATION	144.6	143.4	150.2	145.6	-6.8	-2.2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.1	106.1	105.5	105.7	0.6	0.4
COMMUNICATIONS		50.3	50.2	49.8	0.1	0.5
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		55.8	55.3	55.9	0.5	-0.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	282.6	284.3	284.0	281.5	0.3	2.8
RETAIL TRADE	892.3	890.7	893.6	894.1	-2.9	-3.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		122.6	122.8	123.6	-0.2	-1.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	299.6	300.3	299.9	301.1	0.4	-0.8
FINANCE		143.0	142.9	145.7	0.1	-2.7
INSURANCE		114.7	114.7	112.2	0.0	2.5
REAL ESTATE		42.6	42.3	43.2	0.3	-0.6
SERVICES	1422.5	1423.1	1422.2	1390.5	0.9	32.6
BUSINESS SERVICES		207.1	205.8	203.8	1.3	3.3
HEALTH SERVICES		466.9	464.7	453.8	2.2	13.1
--HOSPITALS		254.8	253.1	246.5	1.7	8.3
LEGAL SERVICES		42.6	42.5	40.9	0.1	1.7
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		127.2	137.5	127.2	-10.3	0.0
SOCIAL SERVICES		100.9	100.7	96.9	0.2	4.0
OTHER SERVICES		478.4	471.0	467.9	7.4	10.5
GOVERNMENT	669.0	675.3	701.5	670.2	-26.2	5.1
FEDERAL		147.8	148.8	144.5	-1.0	3.3
STATE		144.7	142.1	142.4	2.6	2.3
LOCAL		382.8	410.6	383.3	-27.8	-0.5
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.1	1.3	1.3	7.3	0.0	-6.0

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.

P/ = Preliminary data.

NONFARM JOBS DROP IN AUGUST

Advance preliminary figures from the survey of employer payrolls showed Pennsylvania's nonfarm employment decreased by 1,700 from July to a total of 5,132,800. Most of this August decline can be attributed to the end of summer decline, with young temporary workers leaving the work force in preparation for school.

NONFARM JOBS POST NORMAL JULY DECLINE

Pennsylvania's total nonfarm jobs count declined seasonally in July by 29,400. Despite the mid-summer contraction, Commonwealth jobs stood at the eleventh highest level ever and the largest July total on record. Nonfarm jobs were up 10,800 from July 1989.

While net movement matched the seasonal norm, industry components varied significantly from historical patterns. Goods producing industries, normally a 7,000 jobs loser in July, added 4,300 to payrolls to total 1,308,300 jobs. In contrast, the service producing sector dropped 33,700 from payrolls in July to a total of 3,823,200. Normally, a job downturn of 22,000 is expected.

Within goods producing industries, contract construction withstood fallout from the soft housing market, posting solid job gains. Contract construction jobs were at the fifth highest level ever in July.

Manufacturing, at 1,029,200 jobs, performed well in July, declining less than half the seasonal norm as both durable (hard) and nondurable (soft) goods sectors resisted significant downturns. Durable goods industries, displaying moderate across-the-board strength, posted only half the job loss expected. At 444,800 jobs, the nondurable goods industries were off by only 1,700 in July, far from the average June-to-July decline of 6,500.

Typically a major source of strength in Pennsylvania's economy, the service producing sector slumped a bit in July. Wholesale trade, despite achieving another record job level, added 300 to payrolls, when a gain of 1,200 is the norm. Retail trade, equally a strong performer in providing Commonwealth jobs, lost 2,900 from June to July mostly within eating and drinking places. Recent growth in eating and drinking places has been attributed to the increased incidence of working women, two-income families, persons who live alone, and the growing preference for leisure time.

Government also declined in July by 26,200 to 675,300, as the end of the school year resulted in a temporary layoff of bus drivers, cafeteria workers, teachers' aides, and other non-certified public school employes for the summer.

The service industry added welcomed strength to an otherwise poor performance within most of the service producing sector. At record-high levels for the fifth consecutive month, services added 900 jobs since mid-June to total an all-time high of 1,423,100 in July.

EMPLOYERS

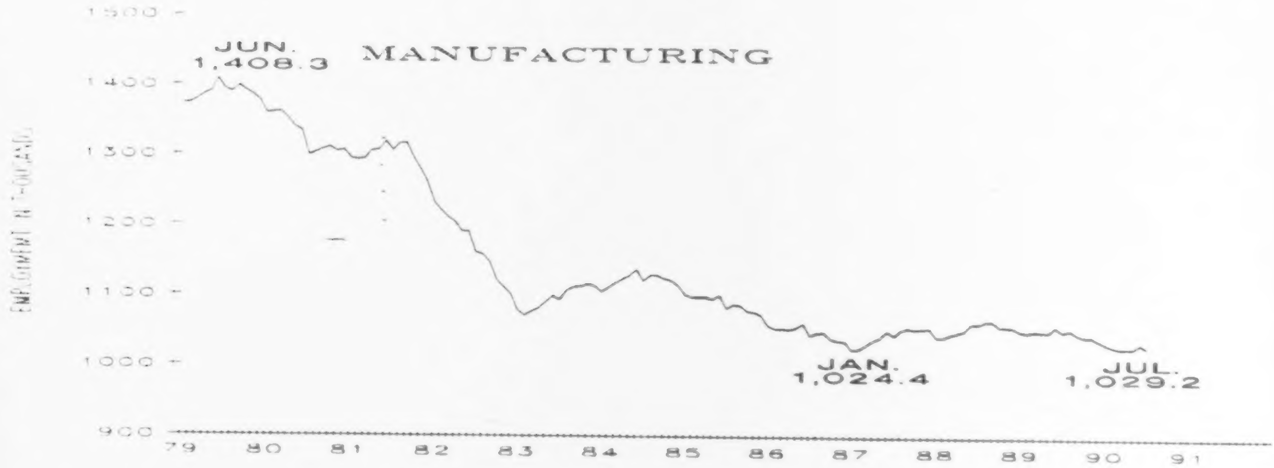
Looking for workers, for employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

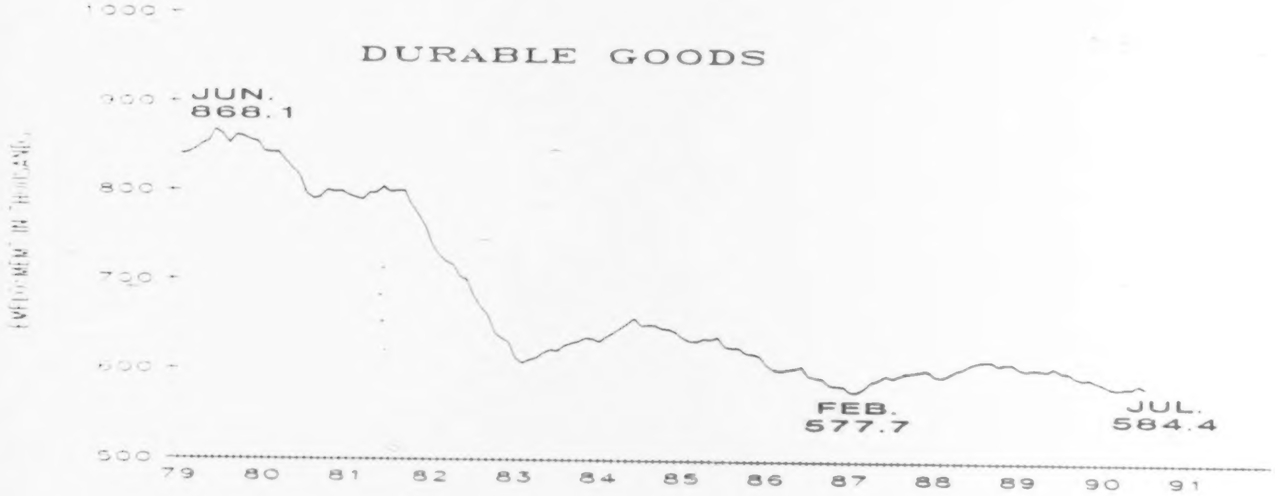
For a working future, this is the place.

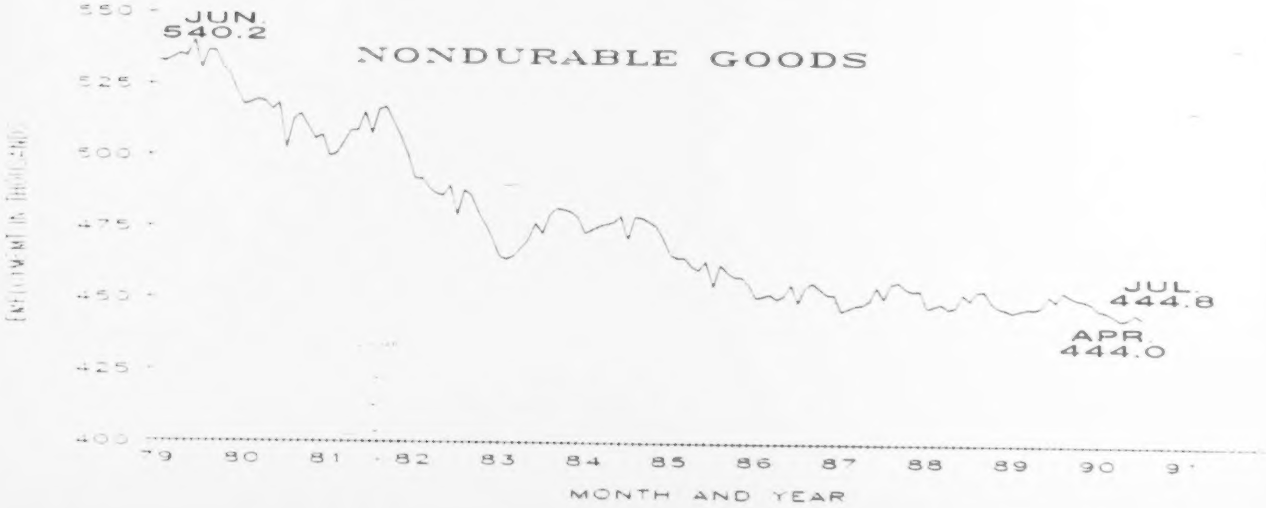
For the Job Center near you call:

1-800-622-JOBS

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY 1990 P/	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	JULY 1990 P/	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	JULY 1990 P/	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$687.47	$715.60	$559.47	42.7	44.2	36.4	$16.10	$16.19	$15.37
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	499.06	524.44	497.55	44.4	46.7	46.5	11.24	11.23	10.70
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	449.44	449.62	434.11	40.6	40.8	40.8	11.07	11.02	10.64
DURABLE GOODS	489.81	489.72	471.79	41.9	42.0	41.9	11.69	11.66	11.26
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	375.03	370.47	351.83	40.5	40.4	39.8	9.26	9.17	8.84
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	363.71	361.10	384.61	40.1	39.9	41.4	9.07	9.05	9.29
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	478.41	483.23	474.47	42.3	42.5	42.9	11.31	11.37	11.06
PRIMARY METALS	572.80	575.48	550.84	43.1	43.4	42.8	13.29	13.26	12.87
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	461.20	467.42	452.28	41.7	42.3	41.8	11.06	11.05	10.82
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	518.74	521.16	496.78	42.8	43.0	42.9	12.12	12.12	11.58
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	455.28	452.69	437.72	42.0	41.8	41.1	10.84	10.83	10.65
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	551.46	552.57	523.65	40.4	40.6	41.2	13.65	13.61	12.71
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	475.80	455.84	441.25	41.7	40.7	41.2	11.41	11.20	10.71
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	426.66	436.85	412.23	39.8	40.3	40.1	10.72	10.84	10.28
NONDURABLE GOODS	397.80	395.69	383.96	39.0	39.1	39.3	10.20	10.12	9.77
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	445.68	454.40	435.23	39.9	40.9	40.6	11.17	11.11	10.72
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	279.60	271.75	274.39	40.0	40.2	41.7	6.99	6.76	6.58
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	308.94	314.63	295.62	38.0	38.7	39.0	8.13	8.13	7.58
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	234.92	231.17	229.15	34.7	34.4	35.2	6.77	6.72	6.51
PAPER PRODUCTS	499.39	492.92	486.35	43.2	42.9	42.7	11.56	11.49	11.39
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	442.74	439.29	425.51	38.2	38.1	38.3	11.59	11.53	11.11
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	552.86	554.13	532.53	42.3	42.3	41.8	13.07	13.10	12.74
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	595.49	600.70	614.61	40.1	41.2	42.8	14.85	14.58	14.36
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	413.09	407.38	398.94	41.6	41.4	41.6	9.93	9.84	9.59
LEATHER PRODUCTS	252.15	270.36	258.72	37.3	38.9	39.2	6.76	6.95	6.60
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	540.54	541.14	566.18	39.0	39.1	41.6	13.86	13.84	13.61
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	701.67	690.03	670.68	43.1	42.7	42.8	16.28	16.16	15.67

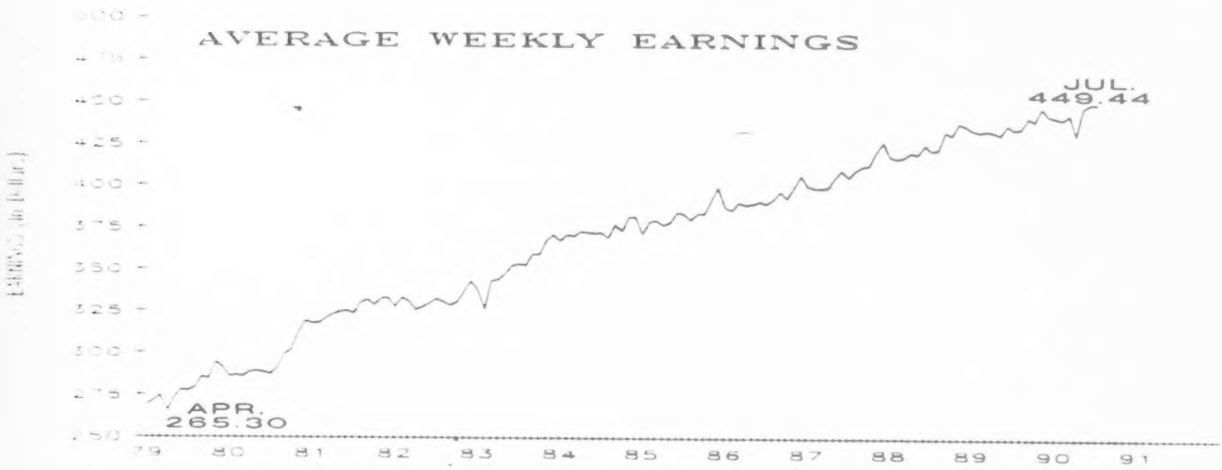
WEEKLY HOURS AND EARNINGS BOTH RECORD SMALL DECREASES

Production workers in Pennsylvania's factories earned slightly smaller paychecks during the middle week of July than they did in the comparable week of June. July's average weekly earnings, at $449.44, were down 18 cents from the June level. This loss of pay was the net result of a loss of 0.2 of an hour in the average workweek and a gain of 5 cents in average hourly pay. The 40.6 hour average workweek still retains a significant margin above the 40 hour workweek which is normally the point where it makes more economic sense for the employer to layoff workers rather than to further reduce the workweek.

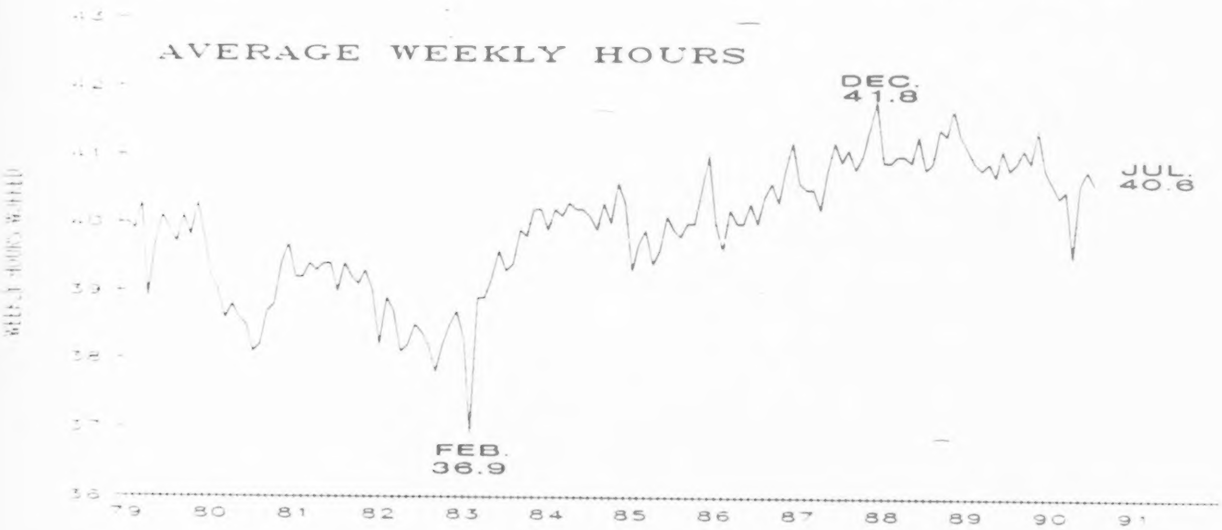
Although down 0.1 of an hour, the average durable goods workweek remained strong at 41.9 hours. Only miscellaneous manufacturing, at 39.8 hours, failed to exceed the 40 hour threshold. Somewhat surprisingly, both the lumber and wood products and the furniture and fixtures industry lines which are heavily dependent on the weak housing market had workweeks which exceeded 40 hours. Overall, four of the ten durable goods industry lines had longer workweeks in July than they did in June. Although individual industry lines vary considerably, the average durable goods workweek was unchanged from July 1989.

The soft goods workweek, at 39.0 hours, also lost 0.1 of an hour from June to July. Half of the ten nondurable goods lines recorded longer July workweeks while the remaining five had shorter workweeks. The July workweek was 0.3 of an hour shorter than that of July 1989.

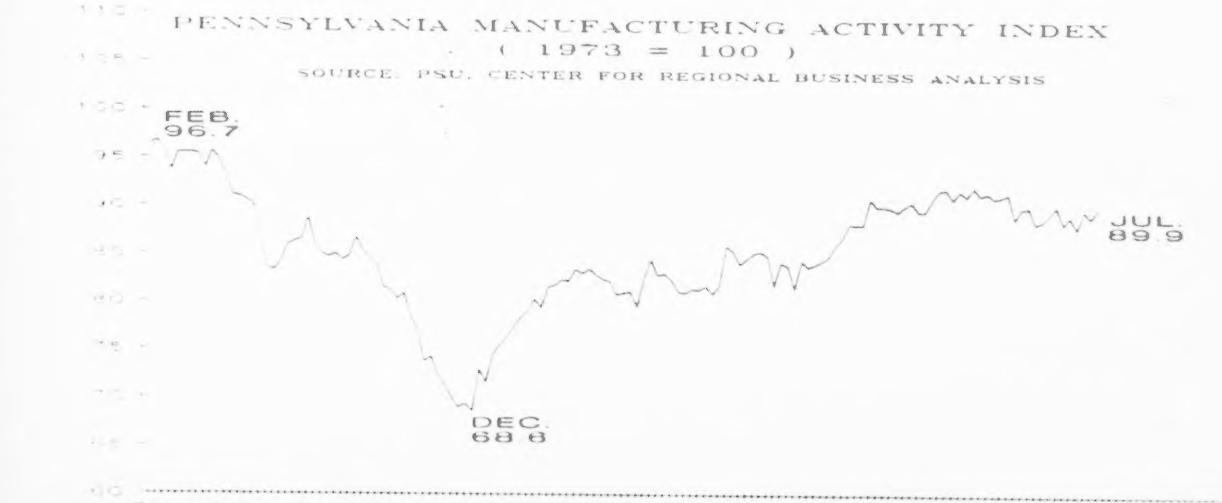
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS



AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS



PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
(1973 = 100)

SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

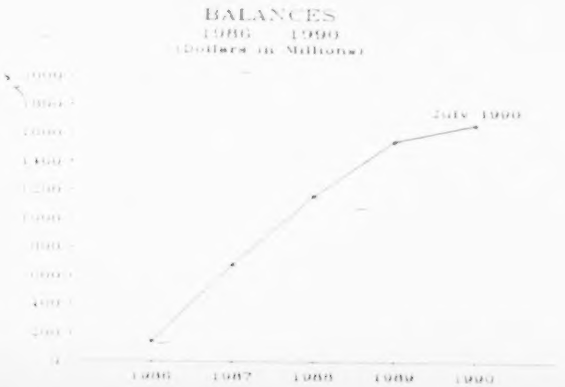
	JULY 1990	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	NET CHANGE FROM JUNE 90	NET CHANGE FROM JULY 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	106,487	88,201	93,305	18,286	13,182
Weeks Claimed	649,433	541,901	518,223	107,532	131,210
...Average Weekly Volume	147,598	129,024	123,386	18,574	24,212
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.0%	2.6%	2.5%	0.4	0.5
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	41,465	30,711	37,329	10,754	4,136
Final Payments	10,153	8,074	8,958	2,079	1,195
Weeks Paid	522,351	525,730	442,138	-3,379	80,213
Net Benefit Amount	$88,988,521	$88,513,767	$72,320,307	$474,754	$16,668,214
Average Check Amount	$170.36	$168.36	$163.57	$2.00	$6.79

UPTURN IN CLAIMS IN JULY

A surge in claims activity occurred during July. Initial claims jumped by 18,286 or 21 percent from June to July and weeks claimed underwent a 107,532 or 20 percent over-the-month increase in July. Comparisons with July 1989 showed initial claims were 14 percent higher and weeks claimed were 25 percent higher. Both claims totals were the highest for July since 1986. The number of consecutive months for which claims totals exceeded previous year's levels has reached 16 for weeks claimed and 15 for initial claims. The insured unemployment rate moved upward from 2.6 percent in June to 3.0 percent in July, which reversed a downward trend in the rate over the five previous months.

Weeks paid in July dipped below the June total of 525,730 to 522,351, as the ratio of weeks paid to weeks claimed fell from June's .97 to July's .80. A $2.00 increase in July boosted the average check amount to $170.36. The net benefit amount for July of $89.0 million was slightly above June's $88.5 million. Disbursements from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund topped income by $14 million during July which reduced cash reserves in the fund at the end of the month to $1.668 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



JULY 1990

Income	$	74,756,528
Disbursements	$	88,986,113
Cash Reserves	$	1,667,607,855

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

FORTY-THREE COUNTIES REGISTER HIGHER UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

As was the case in June, county unemployment rates were mixed across the state in July. Forty-three of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties had higher unadjusted unemployment rates in July than in June; five were unchanged and nineteen were lower. Generally, a better than expected performance in the goods producing sector coupled with a worse than usual decline in service producing industries brought about these inconsistent results.

Chester County, at 3.5 percent, had the lowest July unemployment rate; Greene County, at 9.9 percent, the highest. Forest County, down 2.1 percentage points, recorded the largest over-the-month decrease; Carbon County, up 2.1 percentage points, the largest increase.

The labor force, swelled by students and recent graduates during May and June, remains in a state of flux during July. Many of these young people, unsuccessful in their search for work, leave the labor force by mid-July. Those who have jobs, and many of those who do not, remain in the labor force. Most of those who were unsuccessful in their job search were no longer in the labor force in August.

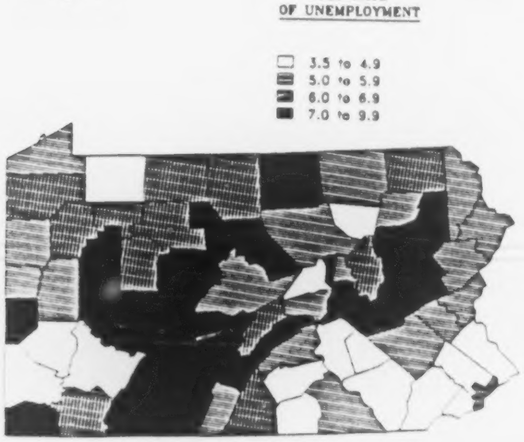


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
JULY- 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.5	7000
Cumberland	1	3.5	4000
Allegheny	3	3.6	24300
Montgomery	3	3.6	14100
Adams	5	3.8	1500
Delaware	5	3.8	11200
Bucks	7	4.0	12000
Warren	7	4.0	900
Lancaster	9	4.1	9400
Lebanon	9	4.1	2700
Dauphin	11	4.6	6600
Sullivan	12	4.7	100
Westmoreland	12	4.7	8300
Washington	14	4.8	4500
Union	15	4.9	900
Bradford	16	5.0	1600
Erie	16	5.0	6900
Lawrence	16	5.0	2500
Perry	16	5.0	1100
Pike	16	5.0	700
York	16	5.0	9300
Berks	22	5.2	9300
Montour	22	5.2	400
Mercer	24	5.3	2800
Wayne	24	5.3	1200
Fulton	26	5.4	300
Lehigh	26	5.4	8100
Butler	28	5.5	4200
Centre	28	5.5	3700
Lycoming	28	5.5	3400
Northampton	31	5.6	6600
Monroe	32	5.7	2900
Wyoming	33	5.8	800
Snyder	34	5.9	1100
Venango	35	6.0	1500
Franklin	36	6.1	3700
Elk	37	6.2	1100
Fayette	37	6.2	3700
Jefferson	39	6.3	1300
Philadelphia	39	6.3	46400
Susquehanna	39	6.3	1200
McKean	42	6.5	1400
Crawford	43	6.8	2700
Forest	43	6.8	100
Mifflin	43	6.8	1500
Potter	43	6.8	600
Columbia	47	6.9	2200
Cameron	48	7.2	200
Luzerne	48	7.2	11800
Somerset	48	7.2	2400
Beaver	51	7.5	4500
Huntingdon	51	7.5	1500
Armstrong	53	7.6	2200
Clarion	53	7.6	1300
Lackawanna	53	7.6	8600
Tioga	53	7.6	1500
Blair	57	7.7	4900
Juniata	57	7.7	800
Cambria	59	7.8	5000
Schuylkill	60	8.1	6200
Clinton	61	8.3	1300
Bedford	62	8.4	1900
Carbon	63	8.5	2200
Indiana	63	8.5	2900
Clearfield	65	8.8	3100
Northumberland	66	8.9	4500
Greene	67	9.9	1300

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	JULY 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		JUNE 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		JULY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	6814.0	5.5	6447.0	5.2	6577.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	295.0	5.0	271.0	4.6	259.0	4.5
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	16.9	5.1	16.3	4.9	13.5	4.2
ALTOONA MSA	4.7	7.6	3.8	6.2	3.6	6.1
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.1	7.0	4.1	6.9	4.2	7.2
ERIE MSA	6.5	4.8	6.2	4.6	6.2	4.7
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	13.6	4.0	14.2	4.2	12.2	3.7
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.0	7.4	6.6	6.9	7.7	8.1
LANCASTER MSA	8.5	3.8	8.1	3.6	7.1	3.2
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	107.2	4.4	100.3	4.1	90.7	3.8
PITTSBURGH PMSA	39.9	4.1	41.8	4.2	43.2	4.5
READING MSA	8.8	5.0	8.0	4.4	6.4	3.6
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	23.7	6.5	22.4	6.1	19.8	5.5
SHARON MSA	2.6	5.0	2.5	4.8	2.2	4.4
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.6	5.3	3.2	4.7	2.8	4.2
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.6	5.9	3.9	6.4	3.5	5.9
YORK MSA	10.4	4.7	9.8	4.4	9.0	4.1

* Preliminary data

TWELVE MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS RECORD HIGHER SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

July's seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were higher than those for June in twelve of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas. Williamsport MSA, down 0.5 of a percentage point, recorded the largest decline. Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA and Pittsburgh PMSa also had lower July rates. Altoona, up 1.4 percentage points, registered the largest increase.

Goods producing industries did better than expected in most areas across the state. This coupled with larger than normal decreases in the service producing sector for most areas to bring about these mixed results.

Students, who entered the labor force in May and June, were still causing instability in the labor force during July. Many of these young people did not find work and left the labor force by mid-July. Those who had jobs, and many of those who did not, remained in the labor force. By August, most of the unsuccessful jobseekers had left the labor force

Eleven of the major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates this July than last. One area rate was unchanged and three were lower. All three of the areas with lower July 1990 rates were in the southwest corner of the state. These areas were Johnstown MSA, and the Pittsburgh and Beaver County PMSAs. Altoona, up 1.5 percentage points, had the largest over-the-year increase.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 3.5 percent in SDA 04 and SDA21 to a high of 8.3 percent in SDA 29.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
JULY 1990 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	136.8	129.9	6.9	5.0
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	106.1	99.6	6.5	6.1
03	City of Pittsburgh	175.6	168.5	7.1	4.0
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	491.8	474.5	17.2	3.5
05	Beaver	60.2	55.7	4.5	7.5
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	139.2	129.9	9.3	6.7
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	236.3	224.4	11.9	5.1
08	Greene, Washington	107.3	101.5	5.8	5.4
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.0	97.4	7.6	7.2
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	209.5	193.6	15.9	7.6
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	236.4	222.3	14.1	6.0
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	86.9	81.7	5.2	6.0
14	Lackawanna	113.7	105.1	8.6	7.6
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	113.9	106.9	7.0	6.2
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	240.8	222.7	18.0	7.5
17	Philadelphia	742.4	695.9	46.4	6.3
18	Bucks	302.0	290.1	12.0	4.0
19	Montgomery	392.9	378.7	14.1	3.6
20	Delaware	294.2	283.0	11.2	3.8
21	Chester	202.9	195.9	7.0	3.5
22	Lehigh, Northampton	268.1	253.4	14.7	5.5
23	Berks	179.3	170.1	9.3	5.2
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	357.1	341.9	15.2	4.3
25	Lancaster	228.6	219.2	9.4	4.1
26	York	185.5	176.1	9.3	5.0
27	Adams, Franklin	100.6	95.4	5.2	5.2
28	Lawrence, Mercer	102.2	96.9	5.3	5.2
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.9	54.0	4.9	8.3
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5974.0	5664.0	310.0	5.2

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

SPECIAL TOPIC

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY IN 1989

The average annual pay for workers covered by Pennsylvania's State and Federal Unemployment Compensation (UC) programs was $22,312 in 1989, a 3.8 percent increase over 1988. Average annual pay, nationwide, was $22,567 in 1989, a 3.2 percent increase over 1988.

Annual pay data are compiled from reports submitted by employers under unemployment insurance programs covering five million full- and part-time workers in Pennsylvania and 107 million workers nationwide. Average annual pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employes covered by unemployment insurance programs by the average monthly employment of these employes.

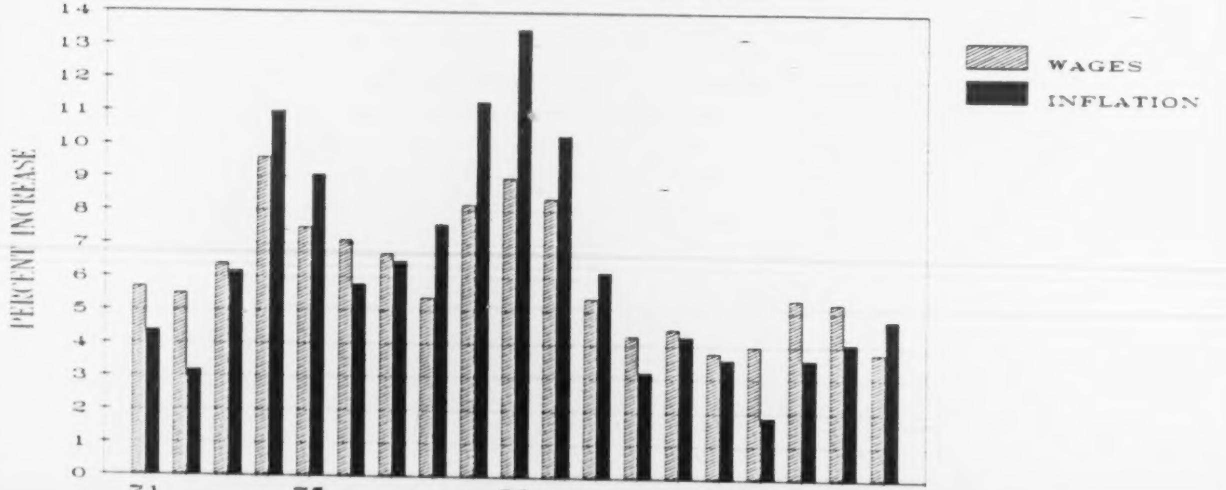
Pennsylvania's average annual pay ranked twelfth highest among the fifty states and the District of Columbia. But the state's rate of increase during 1989 ranked somewhat lower at seventeenth place.

Although Pennsylvania's rate of pay increase (+ 3.8 percent) ranked in the top third of states, it failed to keep up with inflation which rose 4.8 percent in 1989. This was the first year since 1982 that wages failed to outdistance inflation. During the six years, 1983 through 1988, Pennsylvania's wages rose 30.6 percent compared to only 22.6 percent inflation.

In a separate report issued by the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis, total per capita income rose 7 percent in 1989 to an average $17,269. This figure includes all income rather than just wages paid to workers. It represents total income divided by total population. The higher 1989 gain in this figure suggests that income from sources other than wages grew much faster then inflation.

For the coming year, employers are budgeting for pay increases averaging 5.4 percent in 1991. This was reported by a survey of organizations employing non-union workers conducted by William M. Mercer, Inc. A similar poll by Wyatt Co., another consultant, forecasts an average 5.6 percent salary rise in 1991. These are both nationwide forecasts.

WAGE INCREASES AND INFLATION
1971 - 1989



State average annual pay for 1988 and 1989 and percent change in pay for all covered workers 1/

State	Average annual pay		Percent change, 1988-89 3/	State	Average annual pay		Percent change, 1988-89 3/
	1988	1989 2/			1988	1989 2/	
UNITED STATES..........	$21,872	$22,567	3.2				
Alabama...............	19,003	19,593	3.1	Missouri..............	$20,295	$20,899	3.0
Alaska................	28,033	29,704	6.0	Montana...............	16,957	17,224	1.6
Arizona...............	20,383	20,808	2.1	Nebraska..............	17,190	17,694	2.9
Arkansas..............	17,023	17,418	2.3	Nevada................	20,548	21,342	3.9
California............	24,126	24,921	3.3	New Hampshire.........	20,749	21,551	3.9
Colorado..............	21,472	21,940	2.2	New Jersey............	25,748	26,780	4.0
Connecticut...........	26,234	27,500	4.8	New Mexico............	18,259	18,667	2.2
Delaware..............	21,977	23,268	5.9	New York..............	26,347	27,303	3.6
District of Columbia..	30,253	32,106	6.1	North Carolina........	18,636	19,320	3.7
Florida...............	19,523	20,072	2.8	North Dakota..........	16,508	16,932	2.6
Georgia...............	20,504	21,071	2.8	Ohio..................	21,501	21,986	2.3
Hawaii................	20,444	21,624	5.8	Oklahoma..............	19,098	19,530	2.3
Idaho.................	17,648	18,146	2.8	Oregon................	19,637	20,303	3.4
Illinois..............	23,608	24,211	2.6	Pennsylvania..........	21,485	22,312	3.8
Indiana...............	20,437	20,931	2.4	Rhode Island..........	20,206	21,128	4.6
Iowa..................	17,928	18,420	2.7	South Carolina........	18,009	18,797	4.4
Kansas................	19,030	19,474	2.3	South Dakota..........	15,424	15,810	2.5
Kentucky..............	18,545	19,001	2.5	Tennessee.............	19,209	19,712	2.6
Louisiana.............	19,330	19,750	2.2	Texas.................	21,130	21,740	2.9
Maine.................	18,347	19,202	4.7	Utah..................	18,910	19,362	2.4
Maryland..............	22,515	23,466	4.2	Vermont...............	18,640	19,497	4.6
Massachusetts.........	24,143	25,233	4.5	Virginia..............	21,053	21,879	3.9
Michigan 4/	24,193	24,853	2.7	Washington............	20,806	21,617	3.9
Minnesota.............	21,481	22,155	3.1	West Virginia.........	19,341	19,789	2.3
Mississippi...........	16,522	17,047	3.2	Wisconsin.............	19,743	20,204	2.3
				Wyoming...............	19,097	19,230	.7

1/ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

2/ Data are preliminary.

3/ Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.

4/ State government data for certain Michigan agencies were estimated for the third and fourth quarters of 1989 and will be revised.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

LMI ALERT

PENNSYLVANIA
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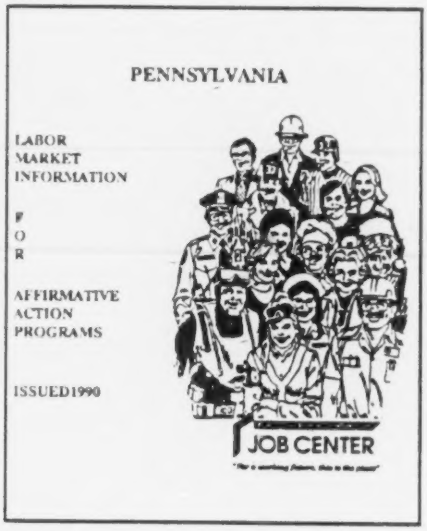
INFORMATION

September 1990

Attention Employers!!

Updated Minority Population and Demographic Data now available for your **affirmative action planning.**



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Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry
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Harrisburg, PA 17121
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* * * Next Month * * *

Pennsylvania Occupational Staffing Patterns for Mining and Construction

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Bureau of Research and Statistics
Labor Market Administration Division
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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness rose in September,as the statewide rate of unemployment moved up to 5.5 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 4.9 percent in August.
- Nonfarm jobs increased by 21,600 in September to a total of 5,137,700. This was 1,200 higher than in September 1989.
- Average weekly hours and earnings for production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries recorded small decreases again during August. The average workweek still held above 40 hours.
- Claims totals underwent a sharp decline in August, however they remained well above year-ago levels.
- Sixty-five counties recorded lower unemployment rates in August than in July.
- A new publication is available comparing Pennsylvania's Unemployment Insurance Program to other states.

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation........1

Nonagricultural Jobs......................2-4

Hours and Earnings................5-6

Unemployment Compensation.........7

County Data.............8

Pennsylvania's Labor Markets..........9

Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas......................10

Special Interest Topic.................11-12

ISSUED: OCTOBER 1990

LABOR

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Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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William Ceriani	(412)565-5350	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR SEPTEMBER 1990

Employment rose in September and Pennsylvania's labor force rebounded following several months of decline. Joblessness also rose as the statewide rate of unemployment moved up to 5.5 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 4.9 percent in August. The nationwide rate edged up to 5.7 percent in September from 5.6 percent in August.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show September's seasonally adjusted labor force in Pennsylvania at 5,850,000, up 73,000 since August. This followed five consecutive months of decline from the March all-time high of 6,004,000. Much of the slippage during the summer months can be attributed to fewer youth looking for temporary jobs between school terms. Pennsylvania's high school and college age population is down significantly following the Baby-boom generation.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

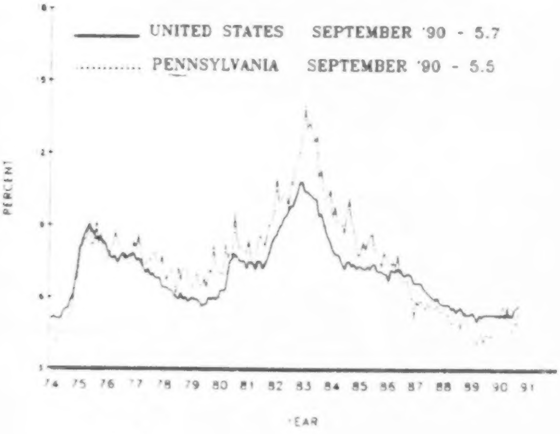

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA

(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	SEPT. 1990	AUG. 1990	SEPT. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM AUG. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM SEPT. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,850	5,777	5,806	73	44
Employment	5,531	5,496	5,550	35	-19
Unemployment	319	281	256	38	-63
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.5	4.9	4.4	0.6	1.1
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,858	5,877	5,823	-19	35
Employment	5,561	5,624	5,588	-63	-27
Unemployment	297	253	235	44	62
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.1	4.3	4.0	0.8	1.1

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was 5,531,000 in September, up 35,000 from August. This followed three months of decline in response to fewer summer youth and a softening national economy. Compared to one year ago, employment was down 19,000; but healthy gains are still apparent when compared to September 1987 (+151,000) and September 1986 (+259,000).

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 5.5 percent rate of unemployment in September ranked seventh, up from ninth in August. New Jersey and Ohio at 5.2 percent, and North Carolina at 3.7 percent were lower. New York was tied with Pennsylvania at 5.5 percent. Eight states, including Pennsylvania, had rate increases over the month and three had decreases.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	SEP. 1990 AP/	AUG. 1990 P/	JULY 1990	AUG. 1989	NET CHANGE TO AUG. 1990 FROM: JULY 1990	AUG. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5137.7	5116.1	5130.0	5116.4	-13.9	-0.3
---GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1308.0	1313.6	1308.2	1337.5	5.4	-23.9
MINING	26.9	26.8	27.2	27.4	-0.4	-0.6
CONSTRUCTION	250.3	253.3	251.7	255.6	1.6	-2.3
MANUFACTURING	1030.8	1033.5	1029.3	1054.5	4.2	-21.0
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	581.7	584.6	584.6	600.8	0.0	-16.2
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		32.9	32.5	34.1	0.4	-1.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		20.0	19.3	20.9	0.7	-0.9
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.5	47.2	48.5	0.3	-1.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		91.9	91.7	91.7	0.2	0.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.8	89.6	92.0	0.2	-2.2
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		110.2	110.7	110.5	-0.5	-0.3
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		82.1	81.4	86.7	0.7	-4.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		53.4	55.0	55.9	-1.6	-2.5
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.7	37.8	39.5	-0.1	-1.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		19.1	19.4	21.0	-0.3	-1.9
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	449.1	448.9	444.7	453.7	4.2	-4.8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		94.6	93.1	93.3	1.5	1.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		27.8	27.5	29.5	0.3	-1.7
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		76.2	74.2	80.1	2.0	-3.9
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		42.0	41.9	42.1	0.1	-0.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.1	83.8	84.7	0.3	-0.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.2	61.1	60.5	0.1	0.7
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.6	10.5	10.7	0.1	-0.1
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		42.0	42.0	42.2	0.0	-0.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.3	9.5	9.5	-0.2	-0.2
---SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3825.3	3800.3	3820.5	3764.1	-20.2	36.2
TRANSPORTATION	150.5	143.6	143.5	145.4	0.1	-1.8
PUBLIC UTILITIES	104.9	106.0	106.0	92.0	0.0	14.0
COMMUNICATIONS		50.6	50.4	36.1	0.2	14.5
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		55.4	55.6	55.9	-0.2	-0.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	281.7	283.2	283.7	282.1	-0.5	1.1
RETAIL TRADE	889.4	892.5	891.1	895.5	1.4	-3.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		122.7	122.5	123.8	0.2	-1.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	295.7	298.3	300.1	300.7	-1.8	-2.4
FINANCE		142.2	143.0	145.3	-0.8	-3.1
INSURANCE		114.4	114.6	112.6	-0.2	1.8
REAL ESTATE		41.7	42.5	42.8	-0.8	-1.1
SERVICES	1426.5	1417.2	1421.9	1386.1	-4.7	31.1
BUSINESS SERVICES		207.4	206.9	204.1	0.5	3.3
HEALTH SERVICES		465.7	465.5	453.4	0.2	12.3
--HOSPITALS		255.0	254.6	246.2	0.4	8.8
LEGAL SERVICES		42.3	42.5	40.7	-0.2	1.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		125.3	127.5	125.1	-2.2	0.2
SOCIAL SERVICES		100.8	101.1	96.5	-0.3	4.3
OTHER SERVICES		475.7	478.4	466.3	-2.7	9.4
GOVERNMENT	676.6	659.5	674.2	662.3	-14.7	-2.8
FEDERAL		143.8	147.8	144.2	-4.0	-0.4
STATE		145.0	144.8	143.1	0.2	1.9
LOCAL		370.7	381.6	375.0	-10.9	-4.3
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	4.4	2.2	1.3	14.8	0.9	-12.6

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYMENT REBOUNDS DURING SEPTEMBER

Advance preliminary figures from the survey of employer payrolls showed Pennsylvania's nonfarm employment increased by 21,600 in September to a total of 5,137,700. Compared to September 1989, the number of jobs in Pennsylvania has grown by 1,200. Goods producing industries lost 5,600 since August, while service producing industries added 25,000 jobs, bringing their total to 3,825,300.

This higher-than-normal increase was due largely to an unanticipated gain of 17,100 in the government sector, along with a larger-than-expected increase in services.

AUGUST JOB COUNT EXHIBITS WIDESPREAD WEAKNESS

Total nonfarm jobs throughout Pennsylvania's businesses and factories declined by 13,900 in August to a level of 5,116,100. Normally, during late summer, job totals begin a solid four-month upturn led by a typical August job boost of 5,000. Department analysts site Pennsylvania's reaction to a national economy beleaguered by inflationary pressures and trade deficits, among other factors, as a major contributor to our current job erosion situation.

As total jobs slipped below the year-ago level for the first time in seven years, latest job movements were less than the seasonal norm in nearly all major industry lines.

Goods producing industries gained 5,400 jobs to total 1,313,600 in August. Normally, the Commonwealth's late summer job gain among goods producers amounts to 8,000. Goods producing industries include construction, manufacturing, and mining.

Amid a sagging real estate market, contract construction employment rose by 1,600 since July as building and heavy construction both recorded modest job gains. Over the year construction jobs statewide were off by 2,300.

Manufacturing, currently at 1,033,500 jobs, added 4,200 to payrolls in August. Here, net jobs among durable (hard) goods industries remained relatively static as a 1,600 loss in transportation equipment was nearly countered by monthly gains of 700 each in furniture and fixtures and electronic equipment. Primary metals, on the upswing of late, gained 200 jobs in a movement counter to the 1,400 job loss normally forthcoming in August. Since August 1989, primary metals jobs were up by 200.

Nondurables, up a net 4,200 jobs, were paced by gains in all lines except leather, as tobacco and rubber products held firm at July employment levels. Apparel (+2,000 jobs) and food products (+1,500 jobs) were the largest job gainers with the latter also displaying significant improvement (+1,300 jobs) over the year.

After setting record job levels for four consecutive months, the services industry recorded its second straight loss--down 4,700 to 1,417,200. Normally a job loss of 100 is expected for this period. Within services, educational services alone trimmed 2,200 jobs.

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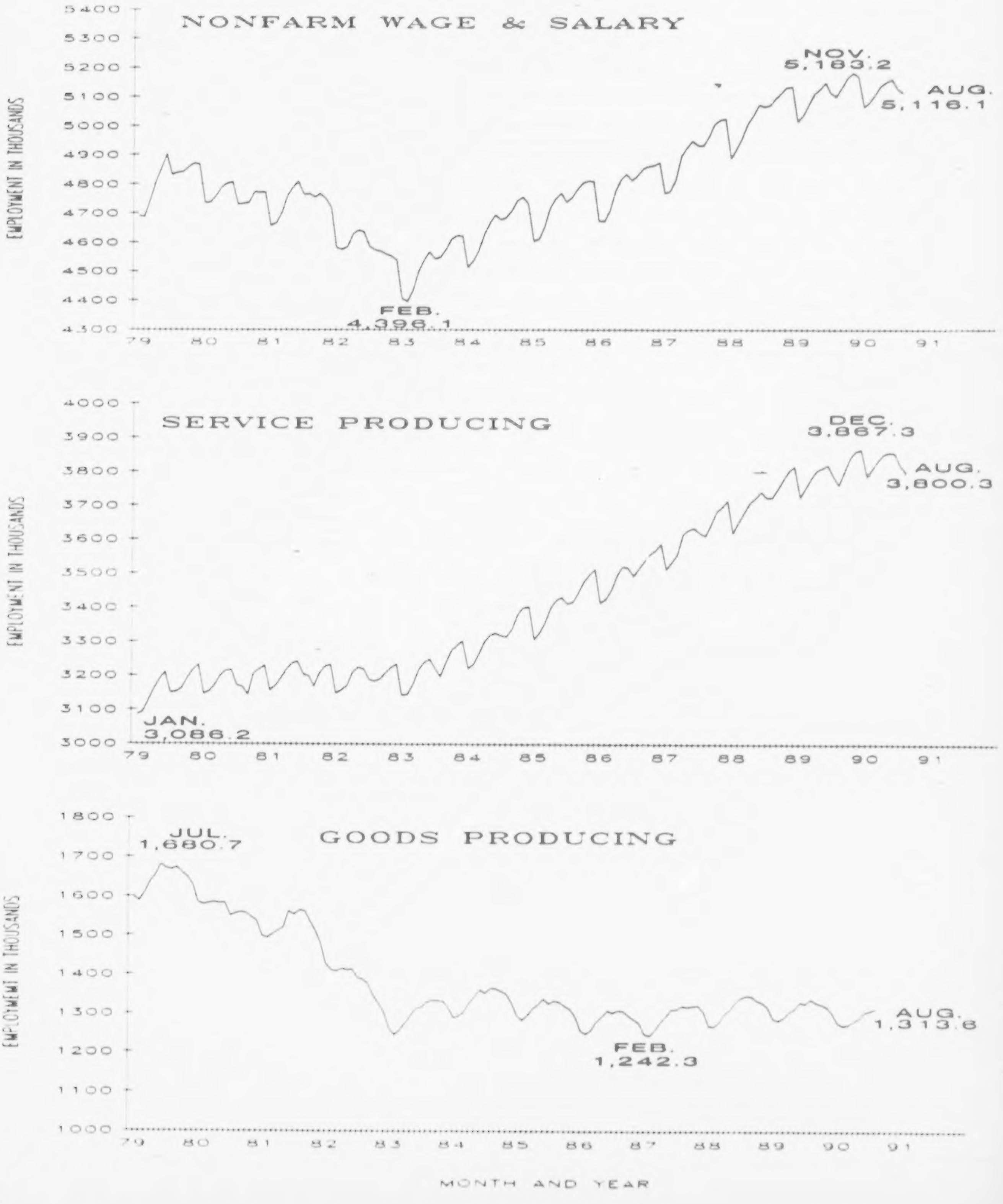
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA



HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG. 1990 P/	JULY 1990	AUG. 1989	AUG. 1990 P/	JULY 1990	AUG. 1989	AUG. 1990 P/	JULY 1990	AUG. 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$723.28	$670.05	$660.56	44.4	41.8	40.7	$16.29	$16.03	$16.23
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	524.78	505.34	510.50	46.4	45.2	47.8	11.31	11.18	10.68
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	447.82	449.74	434.77	40.6	40.7	40.9	11.03	11.05	10.63
DURABLE GOODS	484.31	489.72	472.63	41.5	42.0	41.9	11.67	11.66	11.28
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	373.06	371.68	354.64	40.2	40.4	40.3	9.28	9.20	8.80
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	365.52	367.61	375.14	40.3	40.8	40.6	9.07	9.01	9.24
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	483.78	479.26	474.14	42.4	42.3	42.6	11.41	11.33	11.13
PRIMARY METALS	564.02	581.19	547.84	42.6	43.6	42.7	13.24	13.33	12.83
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	462.04	461.62	455.34	41.7	41.7	42.2	11.08	11.07	10.79
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	520.51	517.88	503.96	42.7	42.8	43.0	12.19	12.10	11.72
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	450.36	456.12	442.44	41.7	42.0	41.7	10.80	10.86	10.61
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	524.19	539.74	526.85	38.8	40.4	41.0	13.51	13.36	12.85
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	462.58	474.24	439.97	40.9	41.6	40.7	11.31	11.40	10.81
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	437.60	425.58	401.80	40.0	39.7	39.2	10.94	10.72	10.25
NONDURABLE GOODS	399.29	398.43	384.73	39.3	39.1	39.5	10.16	10.19	9.74
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	452.39	448.23	437.72	40.5	40.2	41.1	11.17	11.15	10.65
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	281.80	279.60	273.57	40.9	40.0	41.2	6.89	6.99	6.64
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	320.62	313.05	297.47	39.1	38.6	39.4	8.20	8.11	7.55
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	234.50	233.90	227.10	35.0	34.6	35.1	6.70	6.76	6.47
PAPER PRODUCTS	494.60	496.51	496.69	43.5	43.1	43.8	11.37	11.52	11.34
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	440.83	443.51	431.55	38.2	38.3	38.6	11.54	11.58	11.18
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	554.04	553.32	533.34	42.1	42.4	41.7	13.16	13.05	12.79
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	595.60	603.32	597.32	40.0	40.6	41.8	14.89	14.86	14.29
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	414.50	410.11	394.54	41.7	41.3	41.4	9.94	9.93	9.53
LEATHER PRODUCTS	273.15	254.55	269.39	38.8	37.6	39.5	7.04	6.77	6.82
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	580.09	569.21	520.61	40.2	40.6	39.5	14.43	14.02	13.18
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	685.95	690.46	670.88	42.5	42.7	42.3	16.14	16.17	15.86

P/ = Preliminary Data

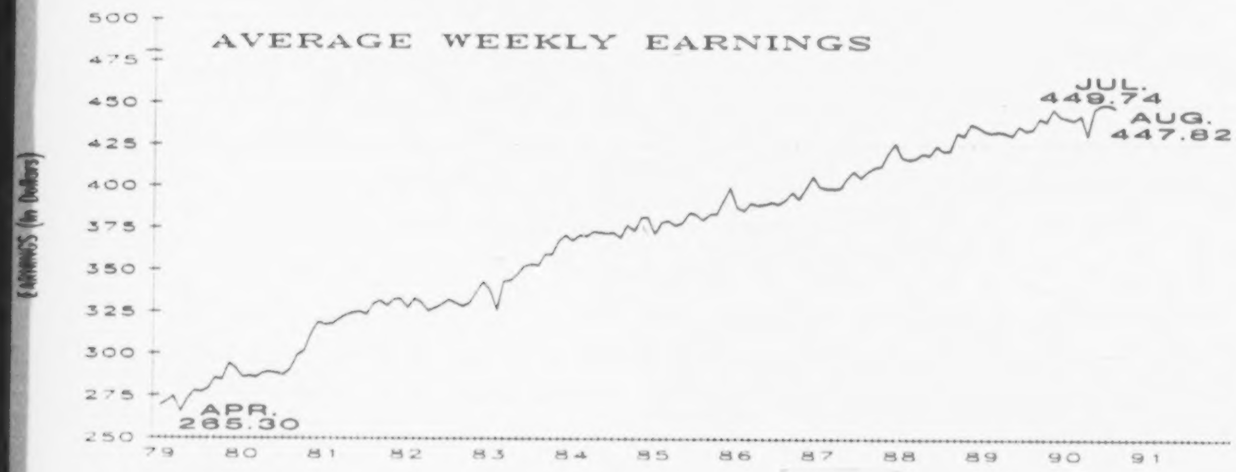
WEEKLY HOURS AND EARNINGS BOTH DOWN AGAIN

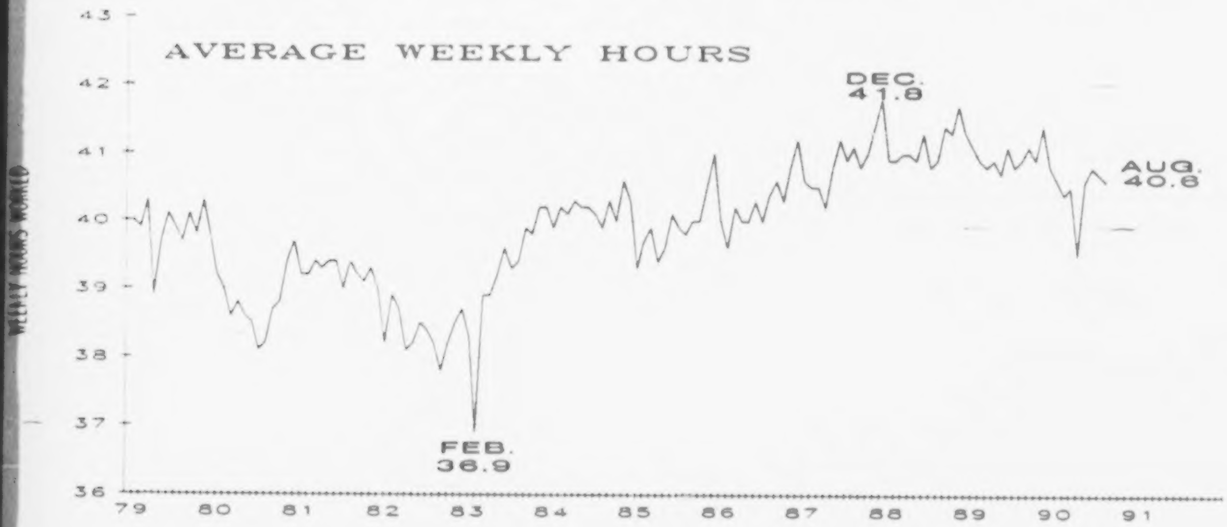
Pennsylvania factories paid their production workers an average of $447.82 during the middle week of August. This is $1.92 less than the comparable July figure. This loss of pay is the result of declines in the workweek which was down 0.1 of an hour and average hourly earnings which were off by 2 cents. The average workweek, at 40.6 hours, is still well above the 40 hour threshold where it begins to make more economic sense for many employers to layoff workers rather than further reduce the workweek. With many other signs pointing toward a possible recession, prudence requires a close watch on any shortening of the average workweek.

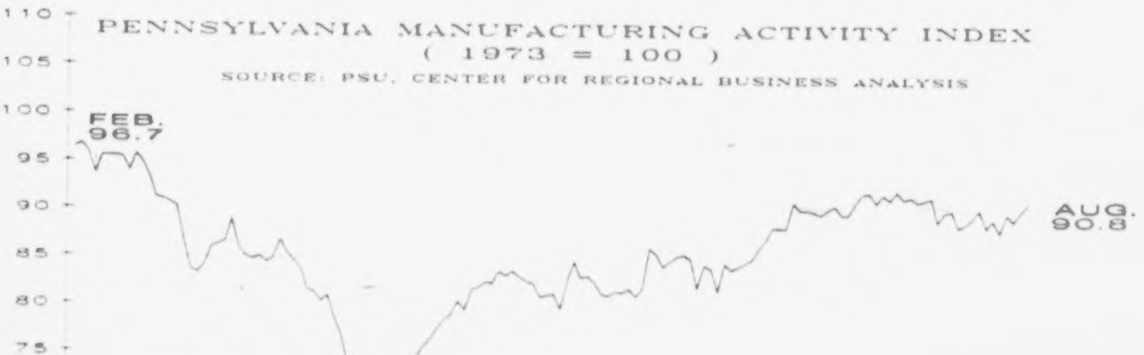
The August durable goods workweek was down 0.5 of an hour from July but remains strong at 41.5 hours. Only transportation, with a workweek of 38.8 hours, failed to meet the forty hour threshold. Lumber and wood products and furniture and fixtures continue to surprise with workweeks that exceed 40 hours in both of these industries that are dependent on the soft housing market. The durable goods workweek is down 0.4 of an hour from last year. Seven of the ten durable goods lines had shorter workweeks this August than last. Only miscellanous manufactures and instruments and related products had longer workweeks. Electrical and electronic equipment was unchanged.

The nondurable goods workweek, at 39.3 hours, was up 0.2 of an hour from July to August. Seven of the ten soft goods lines had longer August workweeks. Compared to last August, the average workweek is down 0.2 of an hour.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS







UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	AUG. 1990	JULY 1990	AUG. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM JULY 90	NET CHANGE FROM AUG. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	87,454	106,487	72,789	-19,033	14,665
Weeks Claimed	596,478	649,433	538,497	-52,955	7,981
...Average Weekly Volume	129,669	147,598	117,065	-17,929	12,605
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.7%	3.0%	2.4%	-0.3	0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	31,597	41,465	28,904	-9,868	2,693
Final Payments	10,584	10,153	9,016	431	1,568
Weeks Paid	587,891	522,351	483,985	65,540	103,906
Net Benefit Amount	$96,182,216	$88,988,521	$75,602,357	$7,193,695	$20,579,860
Average Check Amount	$163.61	$170.36	$156.21	-$6.76	$7.40

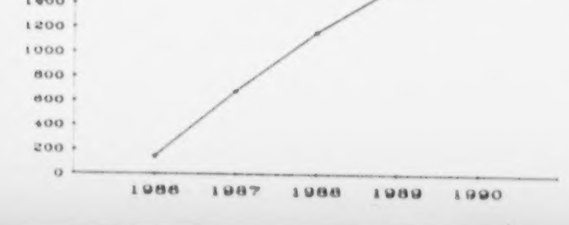
CLAIMS ACTIVITY SLOWS IN AUGUST

Claims totals underwent a sharp decline from July to August. Initial claims fell by 19,033 or 18 percent and weeks claimed fell by 52,955 or 8 percent. However, claims remained well above year-ago levels with initial claims up 14,665 or 20 percent from August 1989 and weeks claimed up 57,981 or 11 percent. The August claims totals were the highest for the month since 1985. The insured unemployment rate slipped to 2.7 percent in August from July's 3.0 percent.

Weeks paid rose from 522,351 in July to 587,891 in August, a 13 percent increase. The number of weeks paid during August in relation to the number of weekly claims processed during August jumped to 99 percent which was up from July's 80 percent. Despite a $6.76 drop in the average check amount from a month ago, the net benefit amount increased by $7.2 million from July to $96.2 million in August. The average check amount for August of $163.61 was the lowest since November 1989. Traditionally, the average check amount does drop to an annual low in August. During August, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund far exceeded disbursements--$227 milllion compared to $96 million--which pushed cash reserves in the fund at the end of August to a record high of $1.8 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1990
(Dollars in Millions)



AUGUST 1990		
Income	$	226,920,894
Disbursements	$	96,180,923
Cash Reserves	$	1,798,347,827

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

SIXTY-FIVE COUNTIES RECORD LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Sixty-five of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties had lower unemployment rates in August than in July. Sullivan County, up 0.3 of a percentage point, recorded the only increase; Cumberland County was stable at 3.4 percent. For the most part, these decreases in unemployment were seasonal in nature. Those students who were unsuccessful in their job search, gave up and left the labor force by August. This caused decreases in the labor force and unemployment in nearly all counties.

Chester and Montgomery counties, at 3.1 percent, shared the lowest August unemployment rate. This is a reflection of the generally excellent overall health of the Philadelphia suburbs. At the other end of the scale was Greene County. Dominated by the weakness of the soft coal industry, Greene County had the highest unemployment rate at 7.8 percent.

Forty-eight of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties had higher unemployment rates this August than last. The largest increase, 2.5 percentage points, occurred in Sullivan County; the largest decrease, 2.9 percentage points, in Forest County. Both of these counties are so small that a very small change in the unemployment volume changes the rate substantially.

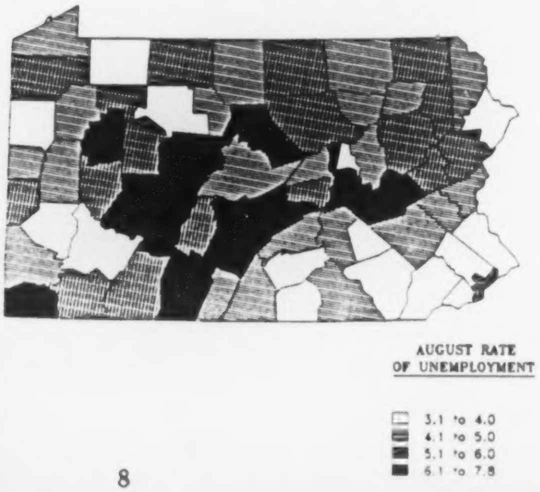


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
AUGUST 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.1	6300
Montgomery	1	3.1	12000
Delaware	3	3.2	9200
Lancaster	4	3.3	7400
Adams	5	3.4	1300
Allegheny	5	3.4	22400
Bucks	5	3.4	10200
Cumberland	5	3.4	3900
Warren	5	3.4	800
Lebanon	10	3.5	2300
Montour	11	3.9	300
Elk	12	4.0	700
Mercer	12	4.0	2100
Pike	12	4.0	600
Westmoreland	12	4.0	7000
Columbia	16	4.1	1300
Dauphin	16	4.1	5700
Erie	16	4.1	5500
Washington	16	4.1	3800
Wayne	16	4.1	900
Berks	21	4.2	7500
Bradford	21	4.2	1300
Fulton	21	4.2	300
Lawrence	21	4.2	2000
Lehigh	21	4.2	6200
Butler	26	4.4	3300
Centre	26	4.4	2900
Franklin	26	4.4	2600
York	29	4.5	8300
Northampton	30	4.8	5600
Perry	30	4.8	1000
Potter	30	4.8	400
Venango	30	4.8	1200
Cameron	34	4.9	100
Union	34	4.9	900
Sullivan	36	5.0	200
Wyoming	36	5.0	700
Lackawanna	38	5.1	5600
Lycoming	38	5.1	3100
Susquehanna	38	5.1	900
Monroe	41	5.2	2600
Philadelphia	41	5.2	37900
Blair	43	5.3	3200
Forest	43	5.3	100
Snyder	43	5.3	1000
Somerset	43	5.3	1700
Carbon	47	5.4	1300
Crawford	47	5.4	2100
Jefferson	47	5.4	1100
Tioga	47	5.4	1000
McKean	51	5.6	1200
Fayette	52	5.7	3300
Luzerne	53	5.8	9300
Armstrong	54	5.9	1700
Beaver	55	6.0	3500
Mifflin	56	6.1	1300
Schuylkill	56	6.1	4500
Cambria	58	6.3	4000
Northumberland	58	6.3	3100
Clarion	60	6.4	1100
Juniata	60	6.4	700
Indiana	62	6.9	2300
Bedford	63	7.0	1500
Clearfield	64	7.1	2400
Huntingdon	65	7.2	1400
Clinton	66	7.3	1100
Greene	67	7.8	1000

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	AUGUST 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		JULY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		AUGUST 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	7003.0	5.6	6814.0	5.5	6520.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	281.0	4.9	295.0	5.0	254.0	4.4
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	17.2	5.3	17.0	5.2	14.0	4.4
ALTOONA MSA	3.9	6.5	4.8	7.8	3.7	6.3
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.0	6.9	4.1	7.0	4.1	7.0
ERIE MSA	6.4	4.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	4.8
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	14.3	4.3	13.6	4.0	11.9	3.6
JOHNSTOWN MSA	6.3	6.7	6.9	7.3	6.8	7.2
LANCASTER MSA	8.6	3.9	8.5	3.8	7.0	3.2
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	103.4	4.3	106.8	4.4	89.3	3.7
PITTSBURGH PMSA	40.7	4.2	40.0	4.1	41.4	4.3
READING MSA	8.9	5.0	8.7	4.9	6.5	3.3
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	22.6	6.3	23.4	6.4	19.6	5.4
SHARON MSA	2.3	4.5	2.7	5.2	2.0	4.1
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.4	5.2	3.6	5.3	2.9	4.4
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.9	6.5	3.6	5.9	3.5	6.0
YORK MSA	10.2	4.7	10.5	4.7	10.1	4.6

* Preliminary data

CHANGES IN AUGUST'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATES VARY AMONG LABOR MARKET AREAS

August's seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were up in six areas, down in eight, and unchanged in one. The rates ranged from a low of 3.9 percent in Lancaster MSA to a high of 6.9 percent in Beaver County PMSA. Williamsport MSA, up 0.6 of a percentage point, recorded the largest increase; Altoona MSA, down 1.3 percentage points the largest decrease.

Many of the students who entered the labor force in May and June, and who were unsuccessful in their job search, gave up by mid-August. This resulted in decreases in both the labor force and the volume of unemployment. Some students whose jobs ended also left the labor force, which lowered employment. The mixed signals emanating from unemployment rates are, in large part, a product of these factors.

Eleven of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates this August than last. Three areas had lower rates and one was unchanged. As was the case in July, the three areas with lower over-the-year rates were all in the southwest corner of the state. They were Johnstown MSA and Pittsburgh and Beaver County PMSAs. Reading MSA, up 1.7

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
AUGUST 1990 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	134.4	128.9	5.5	4.1
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	104.7	99.5	5.2	5.0
03	City of Pittsburgh	173.6	167.1	6.5	3.8
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	486.3	470.5	15.8	3.3
05	Beaver	58.1	54.6	3.5	6.0
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	136.2	128.9	7.3	5.4
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	232.8	222.5	10.3	4.4
08	Greene, Washington	105.6	100.9	4.8	4.5
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	102.3	96.4	5.8	5.7
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	203.1	191.0	12.1	5.9
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	231.6	220.0	11.7	5.0
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.5	80.4	4.1	4.8
14	Lackawanna	110.4	104.8	5.6	5.1
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	112.8	107.4	5.5	4.8
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	235.6	221.7	13.8	5.9
17	Philadelphia	728.8	690.9	37.9	5.2
18	Bucks	298.1	288.0	10.2	3.4
19	Montgomery	388.0	376.0	12.0	3.1
20	Delaware	290.1	280.9	9.2	3.2
21	Chester	200.8	194.5	6.3	3.1
22	Lehigh, Northampton	264.6	252.7	11.8	4.5
23	Berks	177.5	170.0	7.5	4.2
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	353.5	339.8	13.7	3.9
25	Lancaster	224.6	217.2	7.4	3.3
26	York	182.9	174.7	8.3	4.5
27	Adams, Franklin	98.7	94.7	4.0	4.0
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.0	96.0	4.1	4.1
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.1	53.7	3.4	6.0
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5877.0	5624.0	253.0	4.3

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act

SPECIAL TOPIC

ALL YOU EVER WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION!....(WELL ALMOST)

Did you know that Pennsylvania's unemployment compensation program paid $994 million in benefits during 1989 which was the third highest in the country behind California and New York? Or that Pennsylvania's maximum unemployment weekly benefit rate of $280 is the second highest in the United States?

This, and other related information comes from the September 1990, Department of Labor and Industry's annual publication entitled "Pennsylvania's Unemployment Insurance Program Compared To Other States." Utilizing state and federal source material, this publication compares provisions of our Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law with those of all fifty states and the District of Columbia. The comparisons are made in the areas of benefits, taxes, and the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund, encompassing both legislative provisions and program activities. This publication is very comprehensive, complete with definitions and rankings of Pennsylvania data whenever possible. The benefit section alone contains sixteen tables comparing legislative provisions and twelve tables of program operation comparisons. Also included is a listing of recent significant changes to other states' Unemployment Compensation Laws in 1989 and 1990, and a special section on Short Time Compensation/Worksharing Programs.

Worksharing is a program designed to give employers an alternative to laying off employes during short term economic downturns. For example, an employer faced with a potential 20 percent reduction to his work force may opt instead to reduce all employes' work time by 20 percent, with lost wages partially offset by workshare benefits. Workshare programs are in operation in fourteen states with California having pioneered the program in 1978 and Massachusetts being the latest to adopt the program in 1988. Pennsylvania does not have a workshare program at present but information about workshare is included because of widespread interest in the program.

Further information about the publication and its contents may be obtained by calling the Research and Statistics Information Line at telephone (717) 787-6466 or by mail through Department of Labor and Industry, Room 1223, Seventh and Forster Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 17121.

Highlighted below are some data items of interest from each section:

FROM THE BENEFITS SECTION:

1. Pennsylvania's minimum weekly benefit rate of $35 is situated at approximately the mid-point between states, with a ranking of 24th in the nation. This compares to the highest minimum of $61 paid by Washington state and the lowest of $5 paid by Hawaii.

2. Pennsylvania is one of only 14 states who augment benefits to laid-off workers with dependents. Most states ignore family status when determining benefit entitlement.

3. Only two states in 1990, exceed Pennsylvania's 26-week unemployment compensation potential duration of benefit payments.

4. Six states have an average weekly benefit amount that is higher than Pennsylvania's $182 in 1989.

FROM THE TAX SECTION:

1. Twenty-five states have a higher unemployment compensation taxable wage base than Pennsylvania's $8,000 in 1990.

2. Pennsylvania's employers paid $1.2 billion into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund in 1989, the third highest among the states.

3. Eleven states had a higher average weekly wage in unemployment compensation covered employment during 1989 than Pennsylvania's $426.

4. Pennsylvania had the sixth largest unemployment compensation covered employment volume in the nation during 1989 at 4,825,413 employes.

5. The average unemployment compensation tax per employe in the state for 1989, estimated at $280, ranked eighth in the nation.

FROM THE TRUST FUND SECTION:

1. At the end of 1989, the Trust Fund balance for Pennsylvania was over $1.6 billion.

2. Michigan was the only state at the end of 1989 to have an outstanding unemployment compensation debt with the federal government.

3. At the end of 1989, Pennsylvania had over 19 months of benefits in its Trust Fund based on benefit payments during 1989.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

LMI ALERT

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October 1990

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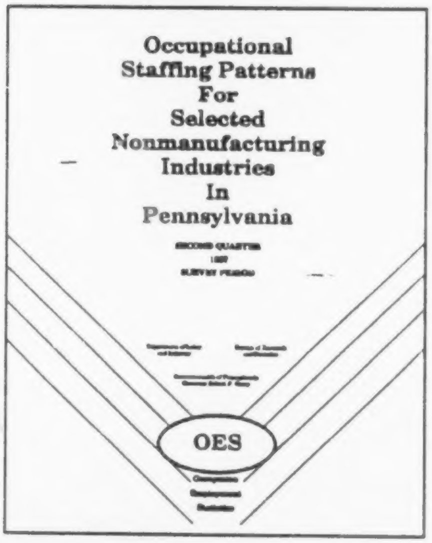
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Employers, *review your firm's occupational structure with industry averages and see how you compare . . . . . . includes occupational employment distributions by two digit industry codes for mining, construction, FIRE and most service industries.* *

The Bureau of Research and Statistics collects, analyzes and distributes labor market information for Pennsylvania and sub-state areas.

For additional information inquiries should be made to your local Labor Market Analyst listed on the inside front cover or:

Mr. John G. Pretz, Information Officer
Bureau of Research and Statistics
Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry
7th and Forster Streets
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* Notes: FIRE is finance, insurance and real estate industries.
Service industries not included in this report are hospitals and schools.

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